

The Columbian.

VOL 42.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 14, 1907.

NO. 44.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$150,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The monthly meeting of the town council was held on Monday evening.

G. E. Lewis presented a petition for an arc light at the corner of Pine and Fair streets.

H. Mont. Smith Esq., presented a petition asking for the straightening and widening of Lightstreet road.

C. W. Miller Esq. suggested that the claim of Clara A. Vanderslice could be settled for \$11.00. Her buggy was injured while driving over the new Irondale road which it is alleged was in an unsafe condition.

W. O. DeWitt reported that he had examined the fire alarm system, and that it could be made as good as when first put in for \$300.

The bill of Mack Mfg. Co. for paving brick, amounting to \$1122.42 was ordered paid.

Mr. Rulon presented a resolution approving the bond of J. R. Fowler, Gehrad Snyder, O. B. Mellick and William Fowler in the sum of \$1,000 conditioned for the maintenance of paving for two years. This bond is in addition to the bond of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. in the sum of \$2,000, the solicitor having approved the same as to legality. That the paving on Market Square and all other paving not heretofore accepted, be accepted, and that the President and Secretary are hereby authorized to pay the contractors the amount due them. On motion being duly made and seconded the resolution was passed unanimously.

A communication was received from A. W. Dwy, Esq., stating that he represented Mrs. Sarah Sterner, widow of Daniel Sterner, who met his death while employed by the Town in laying a sewer on Jefferson street.

The Street Commissioner stated that there was plenty of cribbing on hand and he had told Sterner that if it needed cribbing he should do so before he went in. Sterner replied there was no need of it. That he wasn't afraid to go in. Street Commissioner said that he told him to take no chances. The matter was referred to the Town Solicitor.

The secretary reported that he had received bids for supplying coal for the use of the town, J. S. Edwards being the lowest. It was awarded him, provided he will deliver it in quantities as the town needs it.

W. V. Robbins stated that he had appointed Frank Deiterich as a deputy collector for the taxes of 1905, 1906 and 1907, which he desired ratified by the Council. On motion the deputation of Frank Deiterich was approved.

The opening of Light Street road was discussed. William Hutton, whose wife owns part of the land that would be taken, was present, and said that the straightening of the street would practically ruin all of their lots, as it would cut off the Main street frontage, and make the lots front diagonally on Light Street road. The matter was referred to a committee, and Kashner, Zeigler and Runyon were appointed said committee, to report at a special meeting on November 25th.

Some other minor matters were attended to, and the meeting adjourned.

PHILO REUNION.

The Philologist Society of the Normal School will hold its annual reunion on Thanksgiving night, November 28th. This is always an interesting event, and many old members come back each year for the reunion. An excellent program is being arranged for the event.

THE MIFFLIN VOTE.

On Thursday last C. C. Yetter Esq. presented a petition to the court asking that the vote of Mifflin township be thrown out for the reason that Witt Hess had acted as Judge of Election in place of O. E. Johnson who was elected last spring. Johnson was present and demanded to be sworn in, but the board refused to swear him. Nothing was done in the matter, and on Saturday Mr. Yetter again called it up, and asked the court to make an order excluding the vote. This Judge Evans refused to do, as there was nothing alleged in the petition to warrant such action.

The Court said that the two judges on Thursday were sitting as a returning board and not as a Court of Common Pleas and had no authority to receive any petitions. They were there to compute the vote as returned, and that the returns were all regular on their face. There was no fraud alleged.

Judge Evans said that if Mr. Yetter wanted to raise the question there was a regular way to proceed as set forth in the Act of Assembly: that the vote of a township could not be thrown out upon an ex parte affidavit. There was nothing whatever before the Court.

The Court said that he would allow the petition presented on Thursday to be marked "filed," but would make no other order. Mr. Yetter desired the Court to have entered on the records the fact that a petition was presented by him on Thursday and that the Court took no action upon it. The Court replied that there was nothing before them for argument. "There is nothing before the Court excepting the bare fact that we have allowed the petition presented on Thursday to be marked 'filed.'"

Mr. Yetter desired the Court to make an order that the petition represented that the Judge of Election of Mifflin township was one O. E. Johnson; that he was present at the polling place on the day of election, was not allowed to serve, and that the returns from this election district show that they were signed by Witt Hess as judge of the election. This the Court refused to do. He said the petition did not allege fraud, or that the fact of Witt Hess acting as Judge of Election had changed the result. Court said further that if Mr. Yetter could show that the fact of Witt Hess having served as Judge of the Election in Mifflin township had disfranchised any elector, or was the cause of fraud in the election, then a petition of that kind would have some force.

After some further discourse the Court made the following entry on the petition: "And now November 9th, 1907, the prayer of the petition to exclude the vote of Mifflin township from the official count is refused."

Judge Krickbaum received his certificate of election on Thursday, November 7th, and the whole thing is now probably a closed event.

THE MONUMENT.

Bloomsburgers are busy locating the soldiers' monument to be erected at the county seat by the county commissioners. As it is to be paid for by the entire county why should not the outsiders have something to say as to the location?—*Catawissa News Item.*

There is no reason in the world why outsiders should not express their views on the subject, and we will be glad to print them. If any one can suggest a better place for the monument than Market Square Bloomsburgers will be pleased to learn where it is, but it will take a strong argument to convince them.

On The Basis of

Careful and Conservative Management

The Bloomsburg National Bank

Invites Your Business.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

A. Z. SCHOCH, President.

TOWN HELP FOR LIBRARY.

On Monday night Col. J. G. Freeze, John R. Townsend and C. W. Miller presented a petition to the town council, signed by about 150 citizens, asking for assistance from the town towards the maintenance of the free library.

The petition claims that it is a matter of public interest and should be maintained by the Town the same as the water, light, etc. It asks that one half of one mill of the taxes for the year 1907, be set aside and paid monthly to the treasurer of the Public Library. The petition was presented by C. W. Miller, Esq., who explained the financial condition of the library and that it had been kept alive only by house to house canvass by certain of its members. According to the financial statement for the last year there appeared to be a deficit of about \$74.74. The Civic Club which had been one of the principal supporters of the library had disbanded, and hence this source of income will be cut off. If the Town would appropriate a certain amount of the taxes as the petition requests, everybody could contribute proportionately to the library. Mr. Townsend also spoke in favor of the matter and said he was satisfied that if the Council would show an interest in the matter an outside party would erect a suitable building which would be an honor to the town, for the home of the library.

The matter was discussed at length by Council. In reply to a question, the Secretary said that it would amount to about \$1,400. It was finally decided to take up the matter at the special meeting on the 25th of November.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The County Teachers' Institute will be held during the first week in December. The program is now being prepared by Superintendent Evans, and will be a strong one. The instructors will be Deputy State Superintendent Tietrick; Charles Calvert Ellis, who will give a series of popular lectures on the history of education; Dr. W. W. of Washington, D. C., whose subject will be English throughout the common and high school grades; Prof. Alva Agee of State College, who will give a talk of special interest to the teachers in mixed schools; Prof. O. H. Yetter will have charge of the music. Miss Grace Housel will be the pianist.

The lecture course consists of: Monday, The Katherine Ridgway Co.; Tuesday, Dr. S. Parks Cadman, whose subject is, "The Puritan in Two Worlds"; Wednesday, Royal Gipsy Concert Co.; Thursday, Dr. Edw. Amherst Ott, whose lecture is entitled "The Haunted House."

OTHER PLACES HAVE IT, TOO.

Lewisburg has had its war with the milkmen and has come off victorious. November 1st the dairy-men advanced the price of milk from 6 to 8 cents. The move caused disapprobation. Consumers at once reduced the quantity of their purchases, and the milkmen found that their supply of milk greatly exceeded the demand. Some bought condensed milk, and in many ways showed dissatisfaction.

A number of firms arranged to deliver milk to the larger consumers at 6 cents and the milkmen found that their trade was rapidly slipping away. On November 8th they announced that old prices would be restored.

THE CURFEW LAW.

An Ordinance to be Adopted.

On Saturday afternoon a petition was put in circulation asking the town council to pass an ordinance requiring all children under a certain age to be off the street by nine o'clock at night. The movement was started by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the petition was in charge of Mrs. L. E. Whary and Mrs. Geo. Harder.

A large number of signers were secured, very few, if any to whom the paper was presented refusing to sign.

The number of young children on the streets late at night and the language and conduct of many of them proves conclusively that they ought to be at home, and if parents have not sufficient control over them to keep them there at late hours, it is time for the town authorities to take a hand.

On Monday evening at the regular session of the council Rev. W. R. Whitney appeared and presented a resolution passed by the clergy of the town indorsing the curfew law. J. J. Robinson presented the petition of the W. C. T. U.

After some discussion, on motion of Mr. Rulon, seconded by Mr. Kashner, the Solicitor was instructed to prepare an ordinance establishing curfew law. It was suggested that the age of the children and the time the curfew should ring, should be ascertained from neighboring towns and that the ordinance should be prepared in conformity with them.

DEEDS RECORDED.

Following are the deeds recently recorded by Register and Recorder Frank Miller:

Wallace Slusser and wife to Josiah H. Giger for land in Bloomsburg.

Jackson Robbins to Clark Eyer for land in Greenwood township.

Jackson Robbins to Lewis J. Robbins and George W. Robbins, for land in Greenwood township.

Duval Dixon to Robert J. Force, for land in Briarcreek township.

Mary L. A. Swayze, et al. to Louisa Kreamer, for land in Greenwood township.

John M. Fairchild and wife to Margaret Shannon, for land in Borough of Berwick.

J. Allen Stephens to Margaret A. Shannon, for land in Berwick.

C. A. Fenstermacher and wife to Mary E. Mears, for land in West Berwick.

Shepard R. Boone et al. to J. Edward Boone, for land in Scott township.

J. Edward Boone to Mary C. Pague, for land in Scott township.

John S. Housenick to Michael Stepulaitis, for land in Berwick.

George Haydt to Francis Crouse for land in Beaver township.

Martha and Dorothy Brown to William H. Brower, for land in Bloomsburg.

C. A. Fenstermacher and wife to Paul W. Mayer, for land in West Berwick.

Henry A. Miller to M. B. Hock, for land in Madison township.

Duval Dixon and wife to Robert J. Force, for land in Briarcreek township.

O. D. Seward to Emma J. Force, for land in West Berwick.

Josiah Ralston and wife to Alva B. Byrum, for land in Bloomsburg.

For four weeks before Christmas THE COLUMBIAN will go into every home in Bloomsburg, and for that reason will be an excellent advertising medium. It will be made specially attractive during that time.

A Chance Like This

Does not often happen at this season of the year.

On account of backwardness of business, we will put

Our Entire Stock on Sale

AT

20% DISCOUNT

Commencing Thursday, Nov. 14

and continuing

FOR TEN DAYS.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

BEN GIDDING

Clothier, Hatter and Haberdasher.

Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

When Not Necessary to be Held.

Judge Evans has handed down an opinion in Montour county declining to approve or order the county to pay the costs of holding the inquest on the dead body of Joseph E. Birks, who lost his life by drinking carbolic acid by mistake at the Germania brewery last summer. The approval of this inquisition was resisted by the Montour county commissioners.

Citing an opinion of Judge Furst in a similar case the court holds that when a coroner, or, in his absence, a justice, is called upon to view a dead body he should make some reasonable inquiry into the circumstances of the death before proceeding to summon a jury and hold an inquest. Where the surrounding facts do not show violence and there is no reason for supposing a felonious destruction of the person, there is no necessity for an inquest. But when the contrary appears or death is involved in mystery it is a proper case for an inquest. When it is quite evident that death has been caused by disease or other natural causes, suicide, pure accident, or negligence of the deceased no inquest will be needed and, if held, no fees should be allowed therefor.

The above opinion should prove very valuable to justices of the peace when called upon as acting coroners to decide whether or not an inquest is necessary. Care, however, should be taken not to misconstrue any of the points advanced and err on the side of too great a caution thus permitting cases of sudden death to pass in which there is an element of mystery and in which there would seem to be necessity for an inquest in order to show that the authorities are vigilant in their effort to block crime.

Harry Beckley, son of W. D. Beckley, of Catawissa, was married to Miss Lottie Shuman, daughter of P. H. Shuman, of the same place, last Monday morning.

MRS. HENRY RUCH.

Mrs. Henry Ruch, grandmother of Mrs. Fred T. Ikeler, of this town, died at her home in Berwick Friday morning at 2 o'clock after an illness of six months, from slow paralysis.

Mrs. Ruch was aged seventy-nine years, and was a well known resident of Berwick, where she was highly respected. She is survived by the following children: Mrs. Emma McMichael, Reuben, Harvey, Gilbert and Frank, all of Berwick, and Chas. of Saginaw, Mich. A sister is also living at Jersey-shore.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon.

Banquet to Judge Evans.

President Judge Charles C. Evans will be banqueted by the Columbia County Bar, on the evening of December 31st.

A meeting of the Bar Association was held in the office of H. Mont. Smith, Esq., on Tuesday evening, when the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the Bar Association hold a banquet on the evening of December 31st next in honor of Judge Evans. This banquet to be the first of a series of annual banquets to be given by the said Association."

The president, Col. J. G. Freeze, appointed the following committees: Banquet, A. W. Dwy, Esq., Hon. John G. Harman and John M. Clark, Esq.; Invitation, H. Mont. Smith, Esq., W. H. Rhawn, Esq., and W. E. Elmes, Esq.; Program, Hon. Fred T. Ikeler, H. A. M'Killip, Esq., and Geo. E. Elwell, Esq.

The place has not yet been chosen. The banquet was first decided upon at a meeting of the members of the Bar, on November 4th.

Christmas Dance.

A Christmas Dance on an elaborate scale is being planned by the Craftsman Club, to be held in Caldwell Cathedral on the evening of December 27th.

ROME'S PET, A SHE WOLF

A Sentimental Reminder of the Ancient Legend.

KEPT AT THE CAPITAL

In Many Small Ways the Italian Government Fosters Patriotic Memories—Works of Art a Valuable Source of Income—Rivalry With Vatican as Relic Collector.

A few months ago there appeared in several of the Roman papers a curious advertisement, which ran something like this:

Wanted—To purchase immediately a gray she-wolf, to replace the wolf of the Capitol, which has just died.

Perhaps no one thing in Rome illustrates more eloquently what may be termed the programme of patriotism adopted by the Quirinal than the wolf of the Capitol. Hidden by the shrubbery at the top of the broad staircase mounting to the Capitol, it occupies two wire-fronted cages, about ten feet across, where, at the expense of a grateful municipality, it lives a life restricted, but of great social distinction as the modern representative of the mother wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus. Rome is never without its wolf, if it can help itself. Imaginative, enjoying whatever appeals to the sense of mystery and the supernatural, the Romans like to believe the wolf legend authentic and themselves the descendants of the shadowy Romulus—a belief which the government, for its part, is only too glad to "play up."

For, in truth, the Capitoline wolf is but one of those simple but immensely effective links between the Rome of Servius Tullius and the Rome of Humbert which the Italian Government never loses an opportunity to forget when absent and to strengthen when present. Insignificant as it may seem, it is a factor in the programme of patriotic education which the government has set itself. The comprehensive lines on which this policy has been conceived and the earnestness with which it is being carried out, can hardly escape even the casual visitor to Rome. By means that must appeal to the simplest imagination, it is stimulating the national spirit and pride of the rising generations of Italian youths, and, as one preeminent potent means to this end, it is bending every effort to make Rome again what in reality it is—the Capital of United Italy.

As far back as 1870, according to Prof. Mario Cosenza of the Latin department of the College of the City of New York, the municipality adopted a system of nomenclature in the case of new streets with the deliberate purpose of teaching history and patriotism at the same time. In that year municipal improvements were begun in the eastern section with the laying out of new streets in that part of the old Esquiline hill where Maecenas once had his garden and where the railway station is now. Here the streets are named after the royal house of Savoy—Victor Emmanuel, Margherita, and so on. In the Ludovisi quarter, which is rising from the gardens of Sallust, the streets bear the names of the provinces of united Italy—Lombardy, Campania, Veneto. Outside the mediaeval walls near the Janiculum, once the site of Nero's gardens, the streets are called after the great Romans of ancient times, such as Pompey, Caesar. Finally, those in the district around the old Praetorian camp memorialize the famous battles of the War of Unification—Magenta, Castelfidardo. All these latter centre around the Piazza dell'Indipendenza.

"In its relics and works of art," said Prof. Cosenza, "the Quirinal finds a tremendous aid to its patriotic propaganda. It also finds in them an enormously valuable source of national income. They are, in fact, one of the nation's most important assets. Rome for example, is a city of about 400,000 population. In the course of a year this is doubled by the tourists who visit it, some of whom come for long periods of study, and practically all of whom are attracted by its relics and works of art or by its religious associations. Rome is a city of memories. Every landmark, every square inch of painting by a master, every stitch of ancient embroidery that leaves it impoverished it by so much. The same holds true for the country.

The arch enemies of the Italian Government in its pious desire to have and to hold are the American millionaire, whose ability to pay ten times over what the Government with its paltry annual appropriation for the purchase of antiquities can afford, sorely taxes the patriotic scruples of the owners of antiquities, and the Vatican, now as ever a keen and experienced collector. Of the two the Vatican is the more deadly.

Hotel Clerk—A room with bath is \$3 per day, colonel.

Prominent and Influential Son of the Dark and Bloody Ground—Yes, sah; but that is of no interest to me, sah. What I wish to know sah, is the price of a room with drinks.

to be parsimonious with.

Truth is a thing that it is ruinous

"Into every wilderness God sends some voice."

INVENTIONS AS BOOMERANGS.

Fatality Has Dogged Men Who Designed Instruments of Torture.

The lot of the average inventor usually is not a happy one, and most of his troubles are peculiar to the sphere of usefulness which he occupies. Comparatively few inventions are perfected before the inventor has been subjected to a long series of disappointments incident to the unsuccessful experiments, difficulties in raising necessary funds, and the cold shoulder which the world turns to the man who employs all his time in attempts to make a seemingly wild dream come true.

But even after the last experiment has demonstrated the fact that the long days and nights spent in the laboratory have not been spent in vain, the inventor often finds that fame and fortune have no mind to lift the latch of his door. One man may rob him of his title as inventor; another may flee from him the monetary reward of his labors. Then, too, Death sometimes has intervened and the reward has taken the form of empty honors for the dead.

Deaths of inventors as a result of dangerous experiments have been of frequent occurrence, but it is not generally known that a remarkable species of fatality has dogged the steps of men who have devised instruments to be used to torture or kill their fellow men. Following is a list of inventors who were punished by their own inventions.

Bastille—Hugues Aubriot, Provost of Paris, who rebuilt and improved the Bastille, was himself confined therein. The charge against him was heresy.

Brazen Bull—Perillos, who invented the Brazen Bull for Phalaris, Tyrant of Agrigento, was the first person baked to death in the horrible monster.

Haman, son of Hammedatha, the Amalekite, of the race of Agag, devised a gallows fifty cubits high, on which to hang Mordecai, by way of commencing the extermination of the Jews; but the favorite of Ahasuerus was himself hanged on his gigantic gallows. In modern history we have a repetition of this incident in the case of Enguerrand de Marigny, Minister of Finance to Philip the Fair, who was hung on the gibbet which he had erected at Montfaucon for the execution of certain felons; and four of his successors in office underwent the same fate.

Matthew Hopkins, the witch finder, was himself tried by his own tests, and put to death as a wizard.

Iron Cage—The Bishop of Verdun, who invented the Iron Cages, too small to let the person confined in them to stand upright or lie at full length, was the first to be shut up in one; and Cardinal La Balue, who recommended them to Louis XI, was himself confined in one for ten years.

Iron Shroud—Ludovico Sforza, who invented the Iron Shroud, was the first to suffer death by this horrible torture.

Malden—The Regent Morton of Scotland, who invented the maiden, a sort of guillotine, was the first to be beheaded thereby. This was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

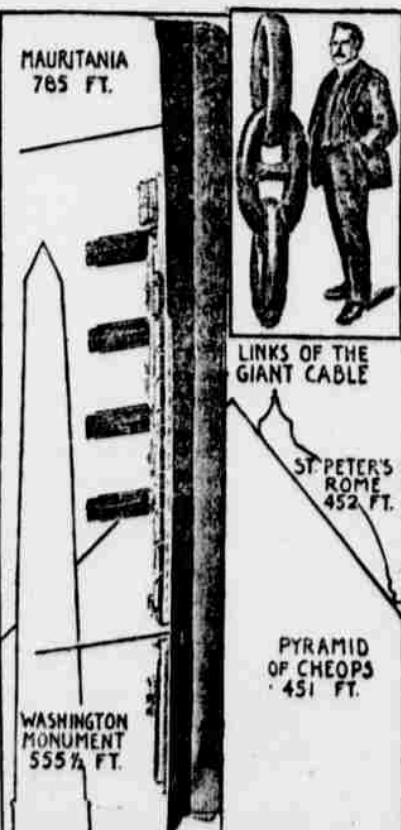
Ostracism—Clisthenes introduced the custom of ostracism, and was the first to be banished thereby.

The Perriere was an instrument for throwing stones of three thousand pounds in weight; and the inventor fell a victim to his own invention by the accidental discharge of a Perriere against a wall.

Porta a Faenza—Filippo Strozzi counseled the Duke Alessandro de' Medici to construct the Porta a Faenza to intimidate the Florentines, and here he was himself murdered.

Utraculus Induced the Emperor Arcadius to abolish the benefit of sanctuary; but a few days afterward he committed some offense and fled for safety to the nearest church. St. Chrysostom told him he had fallen into his own net, and he was put to death.

Largest Ship in the World.



The new Cunard liner Mauritania, is a monster of the sea. Standing on end it would overtop every structure in the world, except the Eiffel Tower. The British battleship Dreadnought, the most powerful fighting ship in the world, is nearly three hundred feet shorter.

HOW THEY DISPOSE OF BORES.

Ingenuous Devices Resorted to by Prominent Business Men.

One of the most serious problems for busy men and men of prominence to solve is how not to see people without giving offence.

Also it is quite as vexing a problem and quite as serious a one to find a way to get rid of callers expeditiously.

The average caller who has succeeded in getting an audience with some prominent man is very apt to forget how very valuable that prominent man's time is and to feel



no compunction or hesitancy in monopolizing as much of it as may suit his own sweet will.

Of course this does not apply to the stereotyped and well known class of bores after they have been found out to be such. An attendant or a clerk with ordinary discrimination and discernment easily detects the professional bore and keeps him away from annoying his chief. There are, however, plenty of well meaning people in business and the professions who are bores without knowing it. They are the amateur kind and would be very much offended if they were classed as business annoyances. It is against the persistence of this kind of people that the busy man has to employ his ingenuity.

The Wall Street magnate, bank president or head of a big mercantile house is perforce obliged to see many people in the course of the day. Sometimes the callers run into the hundreds. It is therefore important to limit the calls of those who have but little business to transact to as few moments as possible and to get rid of them without in any way giving offence or breaking in on the business relations which already exist.

Many and varied are the schemes utilized to this end. There is hardly a big office downtown that has not some special method of its own of accomplishing this end. Perhaps one of the most amusing and at the same time simple methods of all employed is that of one of the magnates of the Standard Oil. He is a very difficult man to see at best unless the caller is personally known to him or has some really important business that the secretary cannot attend to. Naturally this condition frequently arises, and the magnate's method of making the call brief is to have the caller shown into a reception room in which there are no chairs.

Of course, the magnate's suite of offices contains other reception rooms, in which there are plenty of chairs, but this special room, reserved and set aside for the "quick callers," is entirely devoid of any place to sit down on. There are elaborate tables with inkstands and



pen pads, and also roller top desks. It would be a sacrilege to even lean against any of them. This particular magnate has learned by long experience that when once a man sits on a chair he is likely to sit there very much longer than he is wanted.

The caller is shown into this chairless room. The magnate is here waiting for him with a pleasant smile and a warm handshake. He tells his business, naturally as brief as he can, because it is not the most comfortable thing in the world to stand up and be verbose. The result is entirely satisfactory to all parties. The visitor goes away quickly. He has told all he has to say and the magnate is saved any embarrassing remarks to the effect that "You will have to excuse me now," or "I am very busy," or words to that effect.

That is the method of the Standard Oil's quick action with callers they do not have linger.

Process servers do not even get that amelioration of kindness. Then there is also a theatrical manager who has a method of his

own of getting rid of people quickly. His method is "the push out handshake."

The visitor is brought in and introduced. The manager grasps his hand in a warm and fervid embrace and holds on to it. He holds on to it for the very best reason in the world—that if he ever let go he would be lost. He shakes and pushes and he pushes toward the door.

The visitor finds himself unwittingly saying "good by" before he has really had a good opportunity to say "How do you do."

Actually before he knows it he is pushed out into the hall and the attendant leads him away.

The man with numerous deputies who impersonate him is the most common form of getting rid of people that are not wanted.

It is not an infrequent occurrence that a beardless youth will go to some anteroom to see a caller and impersonate the personality of a gray whiskered veteran of business or profession. The guileless caller, in a majority of cases, will possibly wonder how the man he called on has been able to keep his age so well. But he will go away satisfied and pleased that he has had a personal interview with the man he came to see.

There is also the telephone trick, which many prominent men use. This is the operation. The caller, whose business has been consummated and who is simply sitting around with the idea that he is making himself agreeable and solid with the man he came to see, is interrupted in possibly a good story by a vigorous ring on the telephone. The "big man" that he is calling to see necessarily has to attend to it.

No sooner is he finished with this call and turns politely to his visitor and says "Yes" than comes another ring on the telephone.

The unwelcome caller is simply rung out, and all simply because there is a wide awake clerk in the outer office who understands that a certain bell ring or a certain signal means to call up the central exchange and keep the magnate's telephone busy until the unwelcome caller has been got rid of.

There is still another way. It is the haughty, sarcastic and contemptuous way of receiving callers. This can be done and is done without even indulging in any mannerisms or unkind words.

As, for instance, a gentleman was very desirous of seeing the president of a bank. There was no especial reason why the president of



the bank wanted to see him, but there were very good reasons why the caller wanted to see the president. He (the caller) was armed with letters of introduction and with cards from people whose names should have counted for something. He made two or three fruitless calls, only to be informed that the president had gone to a directors' meeting or was at Atlantic City or Palm Beach or at lunch. At the best he hoped for a possibility of catching him in the corridor when he was rushing to keep one of these numerous engagements.

Finally, after sitting around the bank president's office for four hours, during which time he was told that the aforesaid president would probably be at leisure in an hour, he was ushered in through a long suite of exterior offices until, finally, he reached the personal sanctum of the president. There he expected to find a man with a worried look, a stream of people coming out after seeing him, and the president sitting in front of a desk with a mass of correspondence which he had not time to attend to, and in fact every other indication of an extremely busy and overworked human being.

On the contrary, what he saw was a dignified, pleasant man, who leaned back in a very comfortably upholstered chair, shooting coffee beans from his thumb and forefinger at a target on the opposite wall, which was nothing else than the nose of a reproduction of a very celebrated painting. The caller said:

"Are you very busy, Mr. President?"

The president of the bank replied—"Yes, I am very busy, but I can give you a minute. What is it?"

It is unnecessary to add that the call was a very brief one.

Hundreds of stories could be told in a like vein. They all amount to the same thing, that the busy man must resort to acting to stage devices to get rid of unwelcome callers and at the same time not offend the unwelcome caller.

The coach in which the Lord Mayor of London rides on state occasions has been in use since the year 1757.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Prepared by **W. L. D. SAMUEL PITCHER**

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of **W. L. D. SAMUEL PITCHER**

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old **35 DROPS - 35 CENTS.**

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of **Dr. H. H. Pitcher**

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Church Advertising.

One of the Remedies for Church Stagnation and Dwindling Sunday Schools.

Clergymen of all denominations are pretty well agreed that religion ought to be carried into business, but too few of them realize that the rule may be worked both ways by carrying business methods into religion.

There is a remedy for church stagnation and the dwindling attendance of Sunday schools that ought to be more generally applied. Newspaper advertising—not the cut-and-dried formal kind so familiar to the public, but original appeal of the attention compelling sort—has brought new life into church and Sunday school work wherever it has been fairly tried.

It has been successfully demonstrated in several of the larger cities that originality in church advertising pays and that originality is not all synonymous with sensationalism. —Phila. Record.

The Rabbit Hunter.

The rabbit hunter, now in his glory, gets a notice for his thrift and bravery from the Reading Telegram, in these words: "There is a disposition in many quarters to poke fun at the men who, at this season, fare forth to seek and slay the ferocious rabbit in his lair, and though none of the daring hunters have been slain and devoured, it is urged that they are not justifiable in taking such risks. But there is another side to the question, men and their families must eat, and meat in the market is dear, so he falls back upon the primal resource. But even if this necessity did not exist, man is by nature a daring animal, and the very ferocity of the rabbit is a temptation to him to go forth armed and ready to slay or be slain. Neither can we eliminate the just pride which the slayer feels when he returns with the trophies of his prowess, as evidences of his bravery in vanquishing and his cunning in circumventing these wily denizens of the wilds."

Some fellows wait to get rich before they marry, and others wait to marry before they get rich.

MAGAZINE READERS

SUNSET MAGAZINE beautifully illustrated, good stories and articles about California and all the Far West. **\$1.50 a year**

CAMERA CRAFT devoted each month to the artistic reproduction of the best work of amateur and professional photographers. **\$1.00 a year**

ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS a book of 75 pages, containing 120 colored photographs of picturesque spots in California and Oregon. **\$0.75**

Total . . . **\$3.25**

All for . . . **\$1.50**

Address all orders to **SUNSET MAGAZINE**

Flood Building San Francisco

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from \$1.50 per 1000 printed, up to \$5.00. Largest stock in the country to select from.

An English Author Wrote:

"No shade, no shine, no fruit, no flowers, no leaves.—November!" Many Americans would add "no freedom from catarrh," which is so aggravated during this month that it becomes constantly troublesome. There is abundant proof that catarrh is a constitutional disease. It is related to scrofula and consumption, being one of the wasting diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla has shown that what is capable of eradicating scrofula, completely cures catarrh, and taken in time prevents consumption. We cannot see how any sufferer can put off taking this medicine, in view of the widely published record of its radical and permanent cures. It is undoubtedly America's Greatest Medicine for America's Greatest Disease—Catarrh.

Some people are so imbued with the idea that they should love their enemies that they pay scant attention to their friends.

People who "take notice" must have observed a growing sentiment in this country in favor of using only put-up foods and medicines of "known composition." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription stands alone as the only ready-put-up medicine for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments that bears on the wrapper a full list of the ingredients composing it, printed "in plain English." It is the "Favorite Prescription" of a Specialist in woman's diseases and not a "patent medicine." Made of the roots of native, medicinal plants without alcohol or other harmful ingredients, Dr. Pierce's "Prescription" has been the favorite "cure" for the weaknesses, pains, drains and disorders of the womanly system which has stood the test of forty years of experience. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet giving ingredients and what well-recognized authorities of all schools of medicine say of them.

Playwright—"Well, what do you think of my comedy, old man?" Critic—"Great! It's almost as good as a play."

THE "PURE FOOD LAW" is designed by the Government to protect the public from injurious ingredients in both foods and drugs. It is beneficial both to the public and to the conscientious manufacturer. Ely's Cream Balm, a successful remedy for cold in the head, nasal catarrh, hay fever, etc., containing no injurious drugs, meets fully the requirements of the new law, and that fact is prominently stated on every package. It contains none of the injurious drugs which are required by the law to be mentioned on the label. Hence you can use it safely.

When a woman never gossips it may merely mean that her friends are afraid to trust her with their secrets.

A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

ROME'S PET, A SHE WOLF

A Sentimental Reminder of the Ancient Legend.

KEPT AT THE CAPITAL

In Many Small Ways the Italian Government Fosters Patriotic Memories—Works of Art a Valuable Source of Income—Rivalry With Vatican as Relic Collector.

A few months ago there appeared in several of the Roman papers a curious advertisement, which ran something like this:

Wanted—To purchase immediately a gray she-wolf, to replace the wolf of the Capitol, which has just died.

Perhaps no one thing in Rome illustrates more eloquently what may be termed the programme of patriotism adopted by the Quirinal than the wolf of the Capitol. Hidden by the shrubbery at the top of the broad staircase mounting to the Capitol, it occupies two wire-fronted cages, about ten feet across, where, at the expense of a grateful municipality, it lives a life restricted, but of great social distinction as the modern representative of the mother wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus. Rome is never without its wolf, if it can help itself. Imaginative, enjoying whatever appeals to the sense of mystery and the supernatural, the Romans like to believe the wolf legend authentic and themselves the descendants of the shadowy Romulus—a belief which the government, for its part, is only too glad to "play up."

For, in truth, the Capitoline wolf is but one of those simple but immensely effective links between the Rome of Servius Tullius and the Rome of Humbert which the Italian Government never loses an opportunity to forget when absent and to strengthen when present. Insignificant as it may seem, it is a factor in the programme of patriotic education which the government has set itself. The comprehensive lines on which this policy has been conceived and the earnestness with which it is being carried out, can hardly escape even the casual visitor to Rome. By means that must appeal to the simplest imagination, it is stimulating the national spirit and pride of the rising generations of Italian youths, and, as one preeminently potent means to this end, it is bending every effort to make Rome seem what in reality it is—the Capital of United Italy.

As far back as 1870, according to Prof. Mario Cosenza of the Latin department of the College of the City of New York, the municipality adopted a system of nomenclature in the case of new streets with the deliberate purpose of teaching history and patriotism at the same time. In that year municipal improvements were begun in the eastern section with the laying out of new streets in that part of the old Esquiline hill where Maecenas once had his garden and where the railway station is now. Here the streets are named after the royal house of Savoy—Victor Emmanuel, Margherita, and so on. In the Ludovisi quarter, which is rising from the gardens of Sallust, the streets bear the names of the provinces of united Italy—Lombardy, Campania, Veneto. Outside the mediaeval walls near the Janiculum, once the site of Nero's gardens, the streets are called after the great Romans of ancient times, such as Pompey, Caesar. Finally, those in the district around the old Praetorian camp memorialize the famous battles of the War of Unification—Magenta, Castelfidardo. All these latter centre around the Piazza dell'Indipendenza.

"In its relics and works of art," said Prof. Cosenza, "the Quirinal finds a tremendous aid to its patriotic propaganda. It also finds in them an enormously valuable source of national income. They are, in fact, one of the nation's most important assets. Rome for example, is a city of about 400,000 population. In the course of a year this is doubled by the tourists who visit it, some of whom come for long periods of study, and practically all of whom are attracted by its relics and works of art or by its religious associations. Every landmark, every square inch of painting by a master, every stitch of ancient embroidery that leaves it impoverished by so much. The same holds true for the country.

The arch enemies of the Italian Government in its pious desire to have and to hold are the American millionaires, whose ability to pay ten times over what the Government with its paltry annual appropriation for the purchase of antiquities can afford, sorely taxes the patriotic scruples of the owners of antiquities, and the Vatican, now as ever a keen and experienced collector. Of the two the Vatican is the more deadly.

Hotel Clerk—A room with bath is \$3 per day, colonel. Prominent and Influential Son of the Dark and Bloody Ground—Yes, sah; but that is of no interest to me, sah. What I wish to know sah, is the price of a room with drinks.

to be parsimonious with. Truth is a thing that it is ruinous

"Into every wilderness God sends some voice."

INVENTIONS AS BOOMERANGS.

Fatality Has Dogged Men Who Designed Instruments of Torture.

The lot of the average inventor usually is not a happy one, and most of his troubles are peculiar to the sphere of usefulness which he occupies. Comparatively few inventions are perfected before the inventor has been subjected to a long series of disappointments incident to the unsuccessful experiments, difficulties in raising necessary funds, and the cold shoulder which the world turns to the man who employs all his time in attempts to make a seemingly wild dream come true.

But even after the last experiment has demonstrated the fact that the long days and nights spent in the laboratory have not been spent in vain, the inventor often finds that fame and fortune have no mind to lift the latch of his door. One man may rob him of his title as inventor; another may filch from him the monetary reward of his labors. Then, too, Death sometimes has intervened and the reward has taken the form of empty honors for the dead.

Deaths of inventors as a result of dangerous experiments have been of frequent occurrence, but it is not generally known that a remarkable species of fatality has dogged the steps of men who have devised instruments to be used to torture or kill their fellow men. Following is a list of inventors who were punished by their own inventions.

Bastille—Hugues Aubriot, Provost of Paris, who rebuilt and improved the Bastille, was himself confined therein. The charge against him was heresy.

Brazen Bull—Perillos, who invented the Brazen Bull for Phalaris, Tyrant of Agrigento, was the first person baked to death in the horrible monster.

Haman, son of Hammedatha, the Amalekite, of the race of Agag, devised a gallows fifty cubits high, on which to hang Mordecai, by way of commencing the extirpation of the Jews; but the favorite of Ahasuerus was himself hanged on his gigantic gallows. In modern history we have a repetition of this incident in the case of Enguerrand de Marigny, Minister of Finance to Philip the Fair, who was hung on the gibbet which he had erected at Montfaucon for the execution of certain felons; and four of his successors in office underwent the same fate.

Matthew Hopkins, the witch finder, was himself tried by his own tests, and put to death as a wizard.

Iron Cage—The Bishop of Verdun, who invented the Iron Cages, too small to let the person confined in them to stand upright or lie at full length, was the first to be shut up in one; and Cardinal La Balue, who recommended them to Louis XI, was himself confined in one for ten years.

Iron Shroud—Ludovico Sforza, who invented the Iron Shroud, was the first to suffer death by this horrible torture.

Malden—The Regent Morton of Scotland, who invented the malden, a sort of guillotine, was the first to be beheaded thereby. This was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

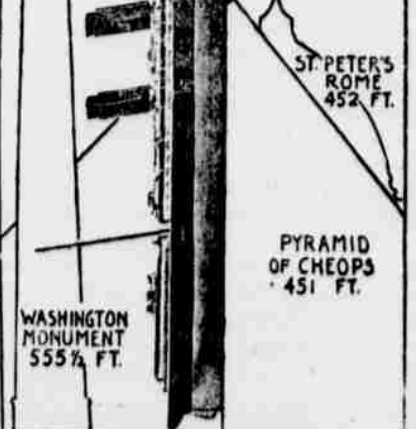
Ostracism—Clisthenes introduced the custom of ostracism, and was the first to be banished thereby.

The Perriere was an instrument for throwing stones of three thousand pounds in weight; and the inventor fell a victim to his own invention by the accidental discharge of a Perriere against a wall.

Porta a Faenza—Filippo Strozzi counseled the Duke Alessandro de' Medici to construct the Porta a Faenza to intimidate the Florentines, and here he was himself murdered.

Utriohus Induced the Emperor Arcadius to abolish the benefit of sanctuary; but a few days afterward he committed some offense and fled for safety to the nearest church. St. Chrysostom told him he had fallen into his own net, and he was put to death.

Largest Ship in the World.



The new Cunard liner Mauritania, is a monster of the sea. Standing on end it would overtop every structure in the world, except the Eiffel Tower. The British battleship Dreadnought, the most powerful fighting ship in the world, is nearly three hundred feet shorter.

HOW THEY DISPOSE OF BORES.

Ingenuous Devices Resorted to by Prominent Business Men.

One of the most serious problems for busy men and men of prominence to solve is how not to see people without giving offence.

Also it is quite as vexing a problem and quite as serious a one to find a way to get rid of callers expeditiously.

The average caller who has succeeded in getting an audience with some prominent man is very apt to forget how very valuable that prominent man's time is and to feel



no compunction or hesitancy in monopolizing as much of it as may suit his own sweet will.

Of course this does not apply to the stereotyped and well known class of bores after they have been found out to be such. An attendant or a clerk with ordinary discrimination and discernment easily detects the professional bore and keeps him away from annoying his chief. There are, however, plenty of well meaning people in business and the professions who are bores without knowing it. They are the amateur kind and would be very much offended if they were classed as business annoyances. It is against the persistence of this kind of people that the busy man has to employ his ingenuity.

The Wall Street magnate, bank president or head of a big mercantile house is perforce obliged to see many people in the course of the day. Sometimes the callers run into the hundreds. It is therefore important to limit the calls of those who have but little business to transact to as few moments as possible and to get rid of them without in any way giving offence or breaking in on the business relations which already exist.

Many and varied are the schemes utilized to this end. There is hardly a big office downtown that has not some special method of its own of accomplishing this end. Perhaps one of the most amusing and at the same time simple methods of all employed is that of one of the magnates of the Standard Oil. He is a very difficult man to see at best unless the caller is personally known to him or has some really important business that the secretary cannot attend to. Naturally this condition frequently arises, and the magnate's method of making the call brief is to have the caller shown into a reception room in which there are no chairs.

Of course, the magnate's suite of offices contains other reception rooms, in which there are plenty of chairs, but this special room, reserved and set aside for the "quick callers," is entirely devoid of any place to sit down on. There are elaborate tables with inkstands and



pen pads, and also roller top desks. It would be a sacrifice to even lean against any of them. This particular magnate has learned by long experience that when once a man sits on a chair he is likely to sit there very much longer than he is wanted.

The caller is shown into this chairless room. The magnate is here waiting for him with a pleasant smile and a warm handshake. He tells his business, naturally as brief as he can, because it is not the most comfortable thing in the world to stand up and be verbose. The result is entirely satisfactory to all parties. The visitor goes away quickly. He has told all he has to say and the magnate is saved any embarrassing remarks to the effect that "You will have to excuse me now," or "I am very busy," or words to that effect.

That is the method of the Standard Oil's quick action with callers they do not to have linger.

Process servers do not even get that amelioration of kindness. Then there is also a theatrical manager who has a method of his

own of getting rid of people quickly. His method is "the push out handshake."

The visitor is brought in and introduced. The manager grasps his hand in a warm and fervid embrace and holds on to it. He holds on to it for the very best reason in the world—that if he ever let go he would be lost. He shakes and pushes and he pushes toward the door.

The visitor finds himself unwittingly saying "good by" before he has really had a good opportunity to say "How do you do."

Actually before he knows it he is pushed out into the hall and the attendant leads him away.

The man with numerous deputies who impersonate him is the most common form of getting rid of people that are not wanted.

It is not an infrequent occurrence that a beardless youth will go to some apartment to see a caller and impersonate the personality of a gray whiskered veteran of business or profession. The guileless caller, in a majority of cases, will possibly wonder how the man he called on has been able to keep his age so well. But he will go away satisfied and pleased that he has had a personal interview with the man he came to see.

There is also the telephone trick, which many prominent men use. This is the operation. The caller, whose business has been consummated and who is simply sitting around with the idea that he is making himself agreeable and solid with the man he came to see, is interrupted in possibly a good story by a vigorous ring on the telephone. The "big man" that he is calling to see necessarily has to attend to it.

No sooner is he finished with this call and turns politely to his visitor and says "Yes" than comes another ring on the telephone.

The unwelcome caller is simply rung out, and all simply because there is a wide awake clerk in the outer office who understands that a certain bell ring or a certain signal means to call up the central exchange and keep the magnate's telephone busy until the unwelcome caller has been got rid of.

There is still another way. It is the haughty, sarcastic and contemptuous way of receiving callers. This can be done and is done without even indulging in any mannerisms or unkind words.

As, for instance, a gentleman was very desirous of seeing the president of a bank. There was no special reason why the president of



the bank wanted to see him, but there were very good reasons why the caller wanted to see the president. He (the caller) was armed with letters of introduction and with cards from people whose names should have counted for something. He made two or three fruitless calls, only to be informed that the president had gone to a directors' meeting or was at Atlantic City or Palm Beach or at lunch. At the best he hoped for a possibility of catching him in the corridor when he was rushing to keep one of these numerous engagements.

Finally, after sitting around the bank president's office for four hours, during which time he was told that the aforesaid president would probably be at leisure in an hour, he was ushered in through a long suite of exterior offices until, finally, he reached the personal sanctum of the president. There he expected to find a man with a worried look, a stream of people coming out after seeing him, and the president sitting in front of a desk with a mass of correspondence which he had not time to attend to, and in fact every other indication of an extremely busy and overworked human being.

On the contrary, what he saw was a dignified, pleasant man, who leaned back in a very comfortably upholstered chair, shooting coffee beans from his thumb and forefinger at a target on the opposite wall, which was nothing else than the nose of a reproduction of a very celebrated painting. The caller said: "Are you very busy, Mr. President?"

The president of the bank replied: "Yes, I am very busy, but I can give you a minute. What is it?"

It is unnecessary to add that the call was a very brief one.

Hundreds of stories could be told in a like vein. They all amount to the same thing, that the busy man must resort to acting to stage devices to get rid of unwelcome callers and at the same time not offend the unwelcome caller.

The coach in which the Lord Mayor of London rides on state occasions has been in use since the year 1757.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of **DR. SAMUEL PITCHER**
Pumpkin Seed—
Aloe Sassa—
Cascara Sagae—
Sulphur—
Hydrocyanic Acid—
Syrup—
Castor Oil—
A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DROPS—35 CENTS.
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Church Advertising.

One of the Remedies for Church Stagnation and Dwindling Sunday Schools.

Clergymen of all denominations are pretty well agreed that religion ought to be carried into business, but too few of them realize that the rule may be worked both ways by carrying business methods into religion.

There is a remedy for church stagnation and the dwindling attendance of Sunday schools that ought to be more generally applied. Newspaper advertising—not the cut-and-dried formal kind so familiar to the public, but original appeal of the attention compelling sort—has brought new life into church and Sunday school work wherever it has been fairly tried.

It has been successfully demonstrated in several of the larger cities that originality in church advertising pays and that originality is not all synonymous with sensationalism. —Phila. Record.

The Rabbit Hunter.

The rabbit hunter, now in his glory, gets a notice for his thrift and bravery from the Reading Telegram, in these words: "There is a disposition in many quarters to poke fun at the men who, at this season, fare forth to seek and slay the ferocious rabbit in his lair, and though none of the daring hunters have been slain and devoured, it is urged that they are not justifiable in taking such risks. But there is another side to the question, men and their families must eat, and meat in the market is dear, so he falls back upon the primal resource. But even if this necessity did not exist, man is by nature a daring animal, and the very ferocity of the rabbit is a temptation to him to go forth armed and ready to slay or be slain. Neither can we eliminate the just pride which the slayer feels when he returns with the trophies of his prowess, as evidences of his bravery in vanquishing and his cunning in circumventing these wily denizens of the wilds."

Some fellows wait to get rich before they marry, and others wait to marry before they get rich.

MAGAZINE READERS
SUNSET MAGAZINE
beautifully illustrated, good stories and articles about California and all the Far West. \$1.50 a year
CAMERA CRAFT
devoted each month to the artistic reproduction of the best work of amateur and professional photographers. \$1.00 a year
ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS
a book of 75 pages, containing 120 colored photographs of picturesque spots in California and Oregon. \$0.75
Total . . . \$3.25
All for . . . \$1.50
Address all orders to
SUNSET MAGAZINE
Flood Building San Francisco

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from \$1.50 per 1000 printed, up to \$5.00. Largest stock in the country to select from.

An English Author Wrote:

"No shade, no shine, no fruit, no flowers, no leaves.—November!" Many Americans would add "no freedom from catarrh," which is so aggravated during this month that it becomes constantly troublesome. There is abundant proof that catarrh is a constitutional disease. It is related to scrofula and consumption, being one of the wasting diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla has shown that what is capable of radiating scrofula, completely cures catarrh, and taken in time prevents consumption. We cannot see how any sufferer can put off taking this medicine, in view of the widely published record of its radical and permanent cures. It is undoubtedly America's Greatest Medicine for America's Greatest Disease—Catarrh.

Some people are so imbued with the idea that they should love their enemies that they pay scant attention to their friends.

People who "take notice" must have observed a growing sentiment in this country in favor of using only put-up foods and medicines of "known composition." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription stands alone as the only ready-put-up medicine for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments that bears on the wrapper a full list of the ingredients composing it, printed "in plain English." It is the "Favorite Prescription" of a Specialist in woman's diseases and not a "patent medicine." Made of the roots of native, medicinal plants without alcohol or other harmful ingredients, Dr. Pierce's "Prescription" has been the favorite "cure" for the weaknesses, pains, drains and disorders of the womanly system which has stood the test of forty years of experience. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet giving ingredients and what well-recognized authorities of all schools of medicine say of them.

Playwright—"Well, what do you think of my comedy, old man?" Critic—"Great! It's almost as good as a play."

THE "PURE FOOD LAW" is designed by the Government to protect the public from injurious ingredients in both foods and drugs. It is beneficial both to the public and to the conscientious manufacturer. Ely's Cream Balm, a successful remedy for cold in the head, nasal catarrh, hay fever, etc., containing no injurious drugs, meets fully the requirements of the new law, and that fact is prominently stated on every package. It contains none of the injurious drugs which are required by the law to be mentioned on the label. Hence you can use it safely.

When a woman never gossips it may merely mean that her friends are afraid to trust her with their secrets.

A Reliable Remedy FOR
CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm
is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 66 Warren Street, New York.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1907.

Now that the worst of the financial panic is past, the banks appear to be doing just what they have been blaming their depositors for doing, namely, accumulating gold and keeping it out of circulation by locking it up. This matter has been brought to the attention of the Treasury Department and it may result in measures being taken to force the banks to make cash payments under penalty of having their deposits of Government money withdrawn. The whole trouble in the financial world has been a lack of confidence coupled with a lack of ready coin. Business has grown far beyond the possibility of the cash in hand going round. The result has been that checks, drafts, and securities of one sort and another have been substituted for actual cash. This was all right when they were backed by actual values in crops, manufactures, or manufacturing plants. The trouble came when some bank depositors got frightened and demanded immediate and actual money payments. Then it was found that many banks, while perfectly solvent, did not have coin enough for their immediate use. As soon as confidence was restored and the runs checked, everyone got along quite as well with paper credit as they would have with actual gold. The Government came to the rescue with about \$27,000,000 of extra deposits in National Banks and urged the banks to increase their note circulation to the legal limit. Gold has been imported and the supply of money thus augmented. But the Treasury is informed that the banks have gone to the other extreme and are locking up in their vaults all the money they can get hold of, and forcing their customers to do business with credit checks and similar fiat currency that may be deposited in their banks but not drawn against for actual cash. The Comptroller of the Currency has advised the withdrawal of Government Funds from banks that are thus unfairly hoarding gold, the chances are that this threat will be enough to make the banks loosen up.

The Treasury itself has taken a step of questionable expediency in refusing to make public any more national bank failures. This has always been a matter of legitimate information and such failures were posted daily in the Treasury Department for the benefit of newspaper correspondents and others interested. Information as to such failures was freely given out. It is claimed, however, that the publication of such news tends to destroy public confidence, so this avenue of information has been closed. Of course the failures cannot be concealed and it merely means putting the newspaper correspondents to some inconvenience and getting the information from unofficial instead of official sources. Such concealment is not at all in line with American policy and is calculated to do more harm than good.

There was an accident in the Department of Agriculture last week the effects of which will be felt by many of the farmers of the country. The seed distributing warehouse of the Department whence the seeds were distributed each year was burned and almost the entire stock on hand was destroyed. The actual loss amounts to about \$100,000, but the practical loss will be much greater. Of course there were many common varieties of seeds and there has been long and heated discussion as to whether any good was done by the distribution of such seed through the members of Congress. But leaving this distribution out of the question there were many other varieties of seeds, the loss of which will be keenly felt. The Department has been working for years on plant breeding much after the

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

That hacking cough continues
Because your system is exhausted and
your powers of resistance weakened.
Take **Scott's Emulsion**.
It builds up and strengthens your entire system.
It contains Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites so
prepared that it is easy to take and easy to digest.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00

manner of breeding farm animals. There have been valuable strains of corn, wheat, and other cereals produced that were in course of distribution to special experimenters and that were tending to largely increase these particular crops. The Department also had produced very valuable strains of long staple upland cotton. There were many foreign seeds, drought-resisting varieties of alfalfa, and the like all of which were being put to excellent use. It is not believed that any of these strains were completely wiped out but the work was given a severe check by the fire, and it will take some time to get it into thorough working order again.

An interesting report has been issued by the Navy Department showing that the United States now stands second among the Naval Powers of the world in actual tonnage of warships. Its nearest competitor is France, and the leader of the list is Great Britain. A year ago France was a little ahead of the United States, but at present the tonnage of American warships is 611,619 and that of France, 609,079. France will be ahead of us again in another year for her building program contemplates the completion of warships amounting to 836,112 tons, while at the same period the United States will have only 771,758 tons. This does not include transports, colliers and repair ships, or convertible merchantmen under 1,000 tons, but does include torpedo boats, submarines and destroyers. Great Britain on the other hand has the present enormous tonnage of 1,633,116. This is owing to her traditional policy of the "two power standard." This means simply that she insists on keeping her naval strength up to that of her two nearest competitors. At present it will be seen that it is considerably in advance. Great Britain intends to keep it so, and no matter what building programs other countries may adopt she will always insist on laying down two ships for one.

For the first time in the history of the country West Point is finding difficulty in keeping up its cadet corps to the maximum strength. This was announced in a report just made by the superintendent of the Academy to the War Department. There are now 72 vacancies in the corps. During the past year several of the cadets have resigned to accept positions in civil life. There has been even a larger retirement of officers from the active list for the same reason. This, coming with the difficulty in recruiting the enlisted strength, makes the outlook for the army not at all encouraging. It probably will have the effect of hastening action on the increased army pay bills to be presented at the next session of Congress.

The Biggest Cigar Output.

Some Facts About a Great Pennsylvania Industry—2,897,740 Cigars a Day.

In some comments on the vast extent of the tobacco growing and cigar making industries in the eastern part of the State the Lancaster *New Era* says: "There were twenty-seven working days in this State during the past month of October. On an average there were 2,897,740 cigars made every one of those days in the Ninth internal revenue district of Pennsylvania. This is the largest number made in any month since the internal revenue law went into operation in 1863. It is also the largest cigar output ever made in any internal revenue district in the United States in a single month. We can hardly realize the extent and value of this industry located in our country, in which upward of 800 cigar factories have been busily at work. Between six and seven thousand men and women are continually at work, rolling with nimble fingers the cigars that are sent to market from the Ninth district. Is it any wonder that tobacco growers and cigar workers are anxious to keep away the cheap tobacco of other countries and the cheap labor that has produced them, and to retain for themselves these two closely-related industries, tobacco-growing and cigar-making, which have made our country rich?"

CASORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

JURY LIST FOR DECEMBER COURT

GRAND JURORS.
P. K. Schultz, Sugarloaf township.
Boyd Vance, Orange township.
Jeremiah Snyder, Locust township.
George W. Getty, Franklin twp.
Jesse Hess, Sugarloaf township.
W. H. Utt, Bloomsburg.
Seth W. Fenstermacher, Main twp.
Harvey Hess, Benton township.
Abraham Broadt, Hemlock twp.
Scott McHenry, Stillwater.
Wm. Tilley, Hemlock township.
David Walsh, Centralia.
Charles Hughes, Locust township.
Howard Shultz, Bloomsburg.
W. H. Greenley, Pine township.
A. J. Gensel, Catawissa township.
Harry Hendershott, Madison twp.
Grant Martz, Briarcliff.
Richard Ivey, Hemlock township.
John Fortner, Bloomsburg.
A. K. Fullmer, Pine township.
Henry George, Conyngham twp.
Howard Greenley, Madison twp.
Jacob Nuss, Milford township.

TRAVERSE JURORS—First Week.

Clint A. Kitchen, Bloomsburg.
John Heavner, Berwick.
C. M. Smith, Benton township.
A. B. Comstock, Sugarloaf twp.
Charles Wagner, Locust township.
Weldie Dent, Hemlock township.
J. W. Brown, Main township.
Philip Rabuck, Beaver township.
Wm. Dollman, Greenwood twp.
D. L. Hess, Benton township.
Emanuel Yost, Briarcliff twp.
Seely Edwards, Benton township.
F. J. Hess, Sugarloaf township.
Wm. Brobst, Bloomsburg.
Lewis Kramer, Madison township.
W. B. Hess, Jackson township.
Stephen Hartzel, Bloomsburg.
J. Megarick, Orange township.
John Mourey, Roaring Creek twp.
Burr Albertson, Greenwood twp.
John Oliver, Locust township.
H. F. Keilner, Stillwater.
M. O. Bowman, Milford township.
Jerre Kostenbauder, Franklin twp.
C. P. Elwell, Bloomsburg.
W. B. Miller, Greenwood township.
John Fruit, Main township.
Jerry Vansickle, Sugarloaf twp.
Britula Hess, Jackson township.
H. J. Demott, Millville.
Eugene Tewksbury, Catawissa.
Furman Kressler, Scott township.
Harry Black, Greenwood township.
John Larned, Bloomsburg.
John Oman, Mt. Pleasant twp.
John Shaffer, Mt. Pleasant twp.
G. W. Gardner, Pine township.
J. B. Vannatta, Jackson township.
Jerry Welliver, Greenwood twp.
John Johnson, Greenwood township.
J. W. Appleman, Orangeville.
G. W. Shuman, Main township.
G. W. Roberts, Jackson township.
Elmer Hagenbuch, Center twp.
H. W. Watts, Bloomsburg.
C. T. Brittain, Berwick.
W. H. Fisher, Bloomsburg.
J. N. Harry, Berwick.

TRAVERSE JURORS—Second Week.

Calvin Crawford, Greenwood twp.
C. W. Trump, Orange township.
J. M. Comstock, Sugarloaf twp.
C. B. Conner, Jackson township.
Bradley Sult, Briarcliff township.
Wm. Raup, Berwick.
Albert Frank, Conyngham twp.
F. D. Dentler, Bloomsburg.
B. G. Keller, Benton.
Edmond Decker, Main township.
Alfred Cuth, Berwick.
W. H. Roberts, Catawissa twp.
W. H. Staehouse, Berwick.
Elias Utt, Bloomsburg.
W. H. Cherrington, Roaring Creek.
J. C. Wenner, Benton township.
W. A. Snyder, Scott township.
A. W. Snyder, Milford township.
Warren Allabach, Orangeville.
Elias Weaver, Catawissa.
C. T. Bender, Fishingcreek twp.
H. L. Waters, Catawissa.
Simon Hons, Beaver township.
E. P. Shultz, Sugarloaf township.
F. R. Jackson, Berwick.
Robert Pugh, Bloomsburg.
Thos. Benjamin, Jackson township.
G. B. Martin, Bloomsburg.
Bruce Seybert, Mt. Pleasant.
Daniel Billig, Locust township.
James Oberdorf, Catawissa.
Josiah Levan, Main township.
James Quick, Montour township.
Cherrington Kester, Locust.
James E. Smith, Berwick.
Abraham McHenry, Benton.

Supervisors' Blanks.

We have printed a supply of blanks for Supervisors under the new law, and will keep them in stock. They include order books, tax notices, and daily road reports. Samples sent on application. tf.

HUMPHREYS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the sick parts without loss of time.

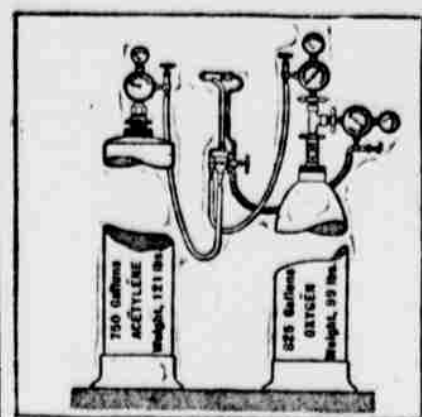
A. A. FEVERS, Concretions, Indurated Glands, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epistaxis, Dissemper.
D. D. WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. COLIC, Bellache, Wind-Blows, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Stagnation.
So, each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, 2c., 67c. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

BOOK MAILED FREE.

IMPROVED STEEL CUTTING.

By Which is Obtained a Perfectly Clean Narrow Cut.

The "cutting" of iron or steel plates by the local application of intense heat is not a new method. It has been accomplished by the friction of a rapidly turning disk, by the electric arc, and by the use of blowpipes of various kinds, the metal being partly melted and partly burned



BLOWPIPE FOR CUTTING STEEL.

away along the line of separation. Recently a device using the new oxy-acetylene blowpipe for this purpose has been greatly perfected and simplified in France. What it can do is described in this article taken from the Literary Digest, in it the writer says:

"This instrument differs from the ordinary oxy-acetylene blowpipes by the addition of a third tube, controlled by a stop-cock, whose purpose is to direct on the object heated by the blowpipe a central jet of oxygen that effects the combustion of the metal.

"The apparatus is easily handled. The blowpipe being connected by flexible tubing with flasks of compressed oxygen and of acetylene dissolved in acetone under pressure, the acetylene is first lighted, and by then opening the oxygen stop-cock gradually there is obtained an extremely hot flame with which the sheet to be cut is raised to a bright red. When the temperature is high enough, the third stop-cock is opened and a violent but very slender jet of oxygen is directed upon the heated metal. Under its action the metal burns brilliantly, throwing off showers of sparks formed of magnetic oxide; and if the jet be moved gradually the combustion continues, but only in the track of the oxygen jet. Thus is obtained a perfectly clean cut so narrow that a knifeblade can scarcely be inserted in it."

Two sizes of apparatus for this operation have, we are told, been recently placed on the market in France; one will cut plates an inch or less in thickness, while the larger can deal with material as thick as twelve inches. The smaller consumes about ninety gallons of acetylene per hour; the larger, over twice as much.

The use of the small blowpipe necessitates no special precautions; with the large model it is indispensable, in order to avoid burns from the sparks to wear special clothing of asbestos cloth, and, further, it is well to protect the eyes, with colored glasses, against the brilliancy of the burning metal.

The use of the oxy-acetylene blowpipe presents still another appreciable point of interest—that of rapidity. With it plates half an inch thick are cut at the rate of a yard in four minutes; those of an inch in six minutes; those of four inches in nine to ten minutes. This extreme speed and its convenience now assure to the blowpipe-cutter more and more numerous uses. Thus within a short time it has been employed successfully at Marseilles to repair the steamship *Gaulois*; at Toulon, in the demolition of the *Jena*; at the Credit Lyonnais, in Paris, for the demolition of a steel water-tank; and at Paris more recently to cut 200 iron girders in the building of the Societe Generale, next door to the Opera. In less than five minutes each of these girders about seven inches thick, was severed, whereas by ordinary methods it would have taken half a day's work to saw them apart.

Balloons Driven to Sea.

It is remarkable that although scores of balloons have been driven out to sea cases in which this misadventure has ended fatally are few, according to the Dundee Advertiser. More than a century ago, when Major Money made an ascent from Norwich, he was compelled to descend in the sea, where he remained for seven hours until his plight was seen and he was rescued by the crew of a revenue cutter. Some years later, in 1812, James Sadler narrowly escaped drowning in an attempt to cross the Irish channel. His balloon dropped into the water some miles off Liverpool and he was on the point of succumbing when rescue came in the form of a fishing boat.

Shadows That Sing.

At the recent exposition of the French Society of Physics exhibitions were given of an ingenious combination of the phonograph with the cinematograph, whereby the figures upon the screen were caused to go through all the motions of singing, while the sounds issued concordantly from the phonograph, so that the illusion was astonishingly complete. Similar combinations have been made before, but seldom with so much attention to details. The apparatus employed is called the *chronophone*.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 25, 1906

Trains leave EAST BLOOMSBURG as follows:
For Nesquehoning and Wilkes-Barre, 7:50, 10:40 a. m., 2:15 (4:30 Nesquehoning only), 6:50 p. m. week-days.
For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7: p. m. week-days; Sundays 4:07 p. m.
For Pottsville and Scranton as follows: 7:50, 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 6:50 p. m. week-days.
For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7:50 a. m., 1:25 p. m. week-days.
For Hazleton, 7:50, 10:40 a. m., 4:35, 6:50 p. m. week-days.
For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Honesdale, and Ridgway 11:47 a. m. week-days; Lock Haven only, 8:25 a. m., 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 7:50, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week-days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.
For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Phillipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days.
For Harrisburg and intermediate stations, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week-days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.
For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week-days; 4:07 p. m. week-days; 4:07 p. m. week-days; 4:07 p. m. week-days.
For Pottsville (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week-days; 4:07 p. m. week-days; 4:07 p. m. week-days; 4:07 p. m. week-days.
For further information apply to Ticket Agents.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager, Passenger Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 15, 1904.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tanawaga, weekdays 7:27 via West Milton; 10:00 a. m. via East Mahanoy; 4:35 p. m. via West Milton.
For Williamsport, weekdays, 7:27 a. m. 3:25 p. m.
For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a. m. 3:25 p. m.
For Catawissa weekdays 7:27, 11:28 a. m. 12:20, 7:00 p. m.
For Rupert weekdays 7:47, 11:28 a. m. 12:20, 3:30, 7:00 p. m.

Trains for BLOOMSBURG.
Leave New York via Philadelphia 9:05 a. m., and via Easton 9:10 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10:15 a. m.
Leave Reading 12:15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12:55 p. m.
Leave Harrisburg 1:45 p. m.
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6:30, 8:20 a. m. 1:30, 3:30 p. m.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6:44, 8:28, 11:40 a. m. 1:35, 3:40, 6:21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.
ATLANTIC CITY. ATLANTIC CITY. CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY.
7:30 a. m. Exp. 4:00 p. m. Exp. 8:50 a. m. Exp.
9:00 a. m. Exp. 6:00 Minutes 8:50 a. m. Exp.
11:30 a. m. Exp. 8:00 p. m. Exp. 4:15 p. m. Exp.
2:00 p. m. Exp. 7:15 p. m. Exp. 5:50 p. m. Exp.

SUNDAYS.
ATLANTIC CITY. ATLANTIC CITY. CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY.
8:00 a. m. Exp. 8:00 p. m. Exp. 8:00 a. m. Exp.
10:00 a. m. Exp. 7:15 p. m. Exp. 8:50 a. m. Exp.

*Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 3rd Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 8th St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.
Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
A. T. DICE, EDSON J. WEEKS,
Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT

June 1, 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 7:50, 8:40, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.
P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, (9:40) 10:20 (11:00).

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, (11:00).

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays 8:30 a. m.

*From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
*P. R. K. Connection.

Wm. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

THE POSTAL \$25.00

TYPEWRITER

A Few Excelling Features

First-class in material and workmanship.

Uses universal key board—writes 84 characters.

Simple construction—Fewest parts.

Alignment positive and permanent.

Extra great manifolding power.

Unexcelled for mimeograph stencil cutting.

Inked by ribbon, as in \$100 machine.

Visible writing—no carriage to lift.

Style of type changed if desired in few seconds.

Light, easily carried—weighs only 10½ pounds.

The lowest priced practical typewriter.

Every machine fully guaranteed.

Why pay \$100 for a typewriter when the Postal, which will do just the same work as well, as easily and as quickly will cost you only \$25.

Why tie up that \$75 where you derive no benefit from it?

This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Postal Typewriter Company

Norwalk Conn

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st, 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

NORTHUMBERLAND... 6:45 10:00 11:50 8:25
Catawissa... 7:10 10:25 12:15 8:50
Berwick... 7:35 10:50 12:40 9:15
Rupert... 7:55 11:10 1:00 9:35
Bloomsburg... 8:15 11:30 1:20 9:55
Esperance... 8:40 11:55 1:45 10:20
Lime Ridge... 9:05 12:20 2:10 10:45
Willow Grove... 9:30 12:45 2:35 11:10
Briarcliff... 9:55 1:10 2:55 11:35
Berkley... 10:20 1:35 3:20 11:55
Beach Haven... 10:45 1:55 3:45 12:20
Hickory Point... 11:10 2:15 4:00 12:45
Shickling... 11:35 2:35 4:25 1:10
Hunk's Ferry... 12:00 2:55 4:50 1:35
Nanticoke... 12:25 3:15 5:10 1:55
Avondale... 12:50 3:40 5:35 2:10
Plymouth Junction... 1:15 4:05 5:55 2:35
Plymouth Junction... 1:40 4:30 6:15 2:55
Kingsport... 2:05 4:55 6:35 3:15
Luzerne... 2:30 5:20 6:55 3:40
Port Jervis... 2:55 5:45 7:15 4:05
Wilmington... 3:20 6:10 7:45 4:30
West Pottsville... 3:45 6:35 8:05 4:55
Sunbury... 4:10 7:00 8:35 5:15
Pottsville... 4:35 7:25 8:55 5:40
Old Forge... 5:00 7:50 9:15 6:05
Taylor... 5:25 8:15 9:40 6:30
Scranton... 5:50 8:40 10:05 6:55

A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

Scranton... 6:35 10:30 1:55 6:40
Taylor... 6:10 10:05 1:30 6:15
Old Forge... 5:45 9:40 1:05 5:50
Pottsville... 5:20 9:15 12:40 5:25
Sunbury... 4:55 8:50 12:15 5:00
Hickory Point... 4:30 8:25 11:50 4:35
Hunk's Ferry... 4:05 8:00 11:25 4:10
Beach Haven... 3:40 7:45 11:00 3:45
Berwick... 3:15 7:20 10:35 3:20
Briarcliff... 2:50 7:00 10:15 3:00
Willow Grove... 2:25 6:35 9:50 2:35
Lime Ridge... 2:00 6:10 9:25 2:10
Esperance... 1:45 5:55 9:10 1:55
Bloomsburg... 1:20 5:30 8:55 1:30
Rupert... 1:00 5:10 8:35 1:10
Plymouth Junction... 8:25 11:15 8:40 8:25
Plymouth Junction... 7:55 10:45 8:10 7:55
Avondale... 7:30 10:20 7:55 7:30
Nanticoke... 7:05 9:55 7:30 7:05
Shickling... 6:40 9:30 7:05 6:40
Hickory Point... 6:15 9:05 6:40 6:15
Hunk's Ferry... 5:50 8:40 6:15 5:50
Berwick... 5:25 8:15 5:50 5:25
Briarcliff... 5:00 7:50 5:25 5:00
Willow Grove... 4:35 7:25 4:55 4:35
Lime Ridge... 4:10 7:00 4:30 4:10
Esperance... 3:45 6:45 4:05 3:45
Bloomsburg... 3:20 6:20 3:40 3:20
Rupert... 2:55 5:55 3:15 2:55
Plymouth Junction... 2:30 5:30 2:50 2:30
Plymouth Junction... 2:05 5:05 2:25 2:05
Kingsport... 1:40 4:40 2:00 1:40
Luzerne... 1:15 4:15 1:35 1:15
Port Jervis... 9:55 3:50 1:10 9:55
Wilmington... 9:30 3:25 12:45 9:30
West Pottsville... 9:05 3:00 12:20 9:05
Sunbury... 8:40 2:45 12:00 8:40
Pottsville... 8:15 2:20 11:45 8:15
Old Forge... 7:50 2:00 11:25 7:50
Taylor... 7:25 1:45 11:10 7:25
Scranton... 7:00 1:20 11:00 7:00

A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

*Daily. *Daily except Sunday. *Sundays only.

E. M. RICE, Supt. T. V. LEF.

Sup't. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan

Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st, 1906, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

Bloomsburg D. & W... 9:00 2:37 6:15 6:06
Bloomsburg P. & R... 9:02 2:39 6:17 6:08
Bloomsburg Main St... 9:04 2:41 6:19 6:10
Paper Mill... 9:15 2:52 6:30 6:20
Light Street... 9:18 2:55 6:33 6:23
Orangeville... 9:26 3:03 6:41 6:28
Pottsville... 9:36 3:13 6:51 6:38
Zanes

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1907.

Now that the worst of the financial panic is past, the banks appear to be doing just what they have been blaming their depositors for doing, namely, accumulating gold and keeping it out of circulation by locking it up. This matter has been brought to the attention of the Treasury Department and it may result in measures being taken to force the banks to make cash payments under penalty of having their deposits of Government money withdrawn. The whole trouble in the financial world has been a lack of confidence coupled with a lack of ready coin. Business has grown far beyond the possibility of the cash in hand going round. The result has been that checks, drafts, and securities of one sort and another have been substituted for actual cash. This was all right when they were backed by actual values in crops, manufactures, or manufacturing plants. The trouble came when some bank depositors got frightened and demanded immediate and actual money payments. Then it was found that many banks, while perfectly solvent, did not have coin enough for their immediate use. As soon as confidence was restored and the runs checked, everyone got along quite as well with paper credit as they would have with actual gold. The Government came to the rescue with about \$25,000,000 of extra deposits in National Banks and urged the banks to increase their note circulation to the legal limit. Gold has been imported and the supply of money thus augmented. But the Treasury is informed that the banks have gone to the other extreme and are locking up in their vaults all the money they can get hold of, and forcing their customers to do business with credit checks and similar fiat currency that may be deposited in their banks but not drawn against for actual cash. The Comptroller of the Currency has advised the withdrawal of Government Funds from banks that are thus unfairly hoarding gold, the chances are that this threat will be enough to make the banks loosen up.

The Treasury itself has taken a step of questionable expediency in refusing to make public any more national bank failures. This has always been a matter of legitimate information and such failures were posted daily in the Treasury Department for the benefit of newspaper correspondents and others interested. Information as to such failures was freely given out. It is claimed, however, that the publication of such news tends to destroy public confidence, so this avenue of information has been closed. Of course the failures cannot be concealed and it merely means putting the newspaper correspondents to some inconvenience and getting the information from unofficial instead of official sources. Such concealment is not at all in line with American policy and is calculated to do more harm than good.

There was an accident in the Department of Agriculture last week the effects of which will be felt by many of the farmers of the country. The seed distributing warehouse of the Department whence the seeds were distributed each year was burned and almost the entire stock on hand was destroyed. The actual loss amounts to about \$100,000, but the practical loss will be much greater. Of course there were many common varieties of seeds and there has been long and heated discussion as to whether any good was done by the distribution of such seed through the members of Congress. But leaving this distribution out of the question there were many other varieties of seeds, the loss of which will be keenly felt. The Department has been working for years on plant breeding much after the

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



That hacking cough continues
Because your system is exhausted and
your powers of resistance weakened.
Take Scott's Emulsion.
It builds up and strengthens your entire system.
It contains Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites so
prepared that it is easy to take and easy to digest.
ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00

manner of breeding farm animals. There have been valuable strains of corn, wheat, and other cereals produced that were in course of distribution to special experimenters and that were tending to largely increase these particular crops. The Department also had produced very valuable strains of long staple upland cotton. There were many foreign seeds, drought-resisting varieties of alfalfa, and the like all of which were being put to excellent use. It is not believed that any of these strains were completely wiped out but the work was given a severe check by the fire, and it will take some time to get it into thorough working order again.

An interesting report has been issued by the Navy Department showing that the United States now stands second among the Naval Powers of the world in actual tonnage of warships. Its nearest competitor is France, and the leader of the list is Great Britain. A year ago France was a little ahead of the United States, but at present the tonnage of American warships is 611,619 and that of France, 609,079. France will be ahead of us again in another year for her building program contemplates the completion of warships amounting to 836,112 tons, while at the same period the United States will have only 771,758 tons. This does not include transports, colliers and repair ships, or convertible merchantmen under 1,000 tons, but does include torpedo boats, submarines and destroyers. Great Britain on the other hand has the present enormous tonnage of 1,633,116. This is owing to her traditional policy of the "two power standard." This means simply that she insists on keeping her naval strength up to that of her two nearest competitors. At present it will be seen that it is considerably in advance. Great Britain intends to keep it so, and no matter what building programs other countries may adopt she will always insist on laying down two ships for one.

For the first time in the history of the country West Point is finding difficulty in keeping up its cadet corps to the maximum strength. This was announced in a report just made by the superintendent of the Academy to the War Department. There are now 72 vacancies in the corps. During the past year several of the cadets have resigned to accept positions in civil life. There has been even a larger retirement of officers from the active list for the same reason. This, coming with the difficulty in recruiting the enlisted strength, makes the outlook for the army not at all encouraging. It probably will have the effect of hastening action on the increased army pay bills to be presented at the next session of Congress.

The Biggest Cigar Output.

Some Facts About a Great Pennsylvania Industry—2,897,740 Cigars a Day.

In some comments on the vast extent of the tobacco growing and cigar making industries in the eastern part of the State the Lancaster *New Era* says: "There were twenty-seven working days in this State during the past month of October. On an average there were 2,897,740 cigars made every one of those days in the Ninth internal revenue district of Pennsylvania. This is the largest number made in any month since the internal revenue law went into operation in 1863. It is also the largest cigar output ever made in any internal revenue district in the United States in a single month. We can hardly realize the extent and value of this industry located in our county, in which upward of 800 cigar factories have been busily at work. Between six and seven thousand men and women are continually at work, rolling with nimble fingers the cigars that are sent to market from the Ninth district. Is it any wonder that tobacco growers and cigar workers are anxious to keep away the cheap tobacco of other countries and the cheap labor that has produced them, and to retain for themselves these two closely-related industries, tobacco-growing and cigar-making, which have made our county rich?"

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

JURY LIST FOR DECEMBER COURT

GRAND JURORS.
P. K. Shultz, Sugarloaf township.
Boyd Vance, Orange township.
Jeremiah Snyder, Locust township.
George W. Getty, Franklin twp.
Jesse Hess, Sugarloaf township.
W. H. Utt, Bloomsburg.
Seth W. Fenstermacher, Main twp.
Harvey Hess, Benton township.
Abraham Broadt, Hemlock twp.
Scott McHenry, Stillwater.
Wm. Tilley, Hemlock township.
David Walsh, Centerville.
Charles Hughes, Locust township.
Howard Shultz, Bloomsburg.
W. H. Greenley, Pine township.
A. J. Gensil, Catawissa township.
Harry Hendershott, Madison twp.
Grant Matz, Briarclark.
Richard Levy, Hemlock township.
John Forster, Bloomsburg.
A. K. Fullmer, Pine township.
Henry George, Conyngham twp.
Howard Greenley, Madison twp.
Jacob Nuss, Mifflin township.

TRAVERSE JURORS—First Week.

Clint A. Kitchen, Bloomsburg.
John Heaver, Berwick.
C. H. Smith, Benton township.
A. B. Comstock, Sugarloaf twp.
Charles Wagner, Locust township.
Wendell Dent, Hemlock township.
J. W. Brown, Main township.
Philip Rabuck, Beaver township.
Wm. Dollman, Greenwood twp.
D. L. Hess, Benton township.
Emanuel Vost, Briarclark twp.
Seelye Edwards, Benton township.
F. J. Hess, Sugarloaf township.
Wm. Brobst, Bloomsburg.
Lewis Kramer, Madison township.
W. B. Hess, Jackson township.
Stephen Hartzel, Bloomsburg.
J. Megargell, Orange township.
John Mourey, Roaring Creek twp.
Burr Albertson, Greenwood twp.
John Oliver, Locust township.
H. F. Kechnier, Stillwater.
M. O. Bowman, Mifflin township.
Jerro Kostenbauder, Franklin twp.
C. P. Elwell, Bloomsburg.
W. B. Miller, Greenwood township.
John Fruit, Main township.
Jerry Vandeck, Sugarloaf twp.
Brittain Hess, Jackson township.
H. J. Demott, Millville.
Eugene Tewksbury, Catawissa.
Furman Kressler, Scott township.
Harry Black, Greenwood township.
John Larned, Bloomsburg.
John Oman, Mt. Pleasant twp.
John Shaffer, Mt. Pleasant twp.
G. W. Gardner, Pine township.
J. B. Vannatta, Jackson township.
Jerry Welliver, Greenwood twp.
John Johnson, Greenwood township.
J. W. Appleman, Orangeville.
G. W. Shuman, Main township.
G. W. Roberts, Jackson township.
Elmer Hagenbuch, Center twp.
H. W. Watts, Bloomsburg.
C. T. Brittain, Berwick.
W. H. Fisher, Bloomsburg.
N. H. Harry, Berwick.

TRAVERSE JURORS—Second Week.

Calvin Crawford, Greenwood twp.
C. W. Trump, Orange township.
J. M. Comstock, Sugarloaf twp.
C. B. Conner, Jackson township.
Bradley Sult, Briarclark township.
Wm. Raup, Berwick.
Albert Frank, Conyngham twp.
F. D. Dentler, Bloomsburg.
B. G. Keller, Benton.
Solomon Deanner, Main township.
Alfred Culp, Berwick.
W. H. Roberts, Catawissa twp.
W. H. Staehkhouse, Berwick.
Elias Utt, Bloomsburg.
W. H. Cherrington, Roaring Creek.
J. C. Vanner, Benton township.
W. A. Snyder, Scott township.
A. W. Snyder, Mifflin township.
Warren Alabach, Orangeville.
Elias Weaver, Catawissa.
Simon Hous, Beaver township.
E. P. Shultz, Sugarloaf township.
F. R. Jackson, Berwick.
Robert Pugh, Bloomsburg.
Thos. Benjamin, Jackson township.
G. B. Martin, Bloomsburg.
Bruce Seybert, Mt. Pleasant.
Daniel Billig, Locust township.
James Oberdorf, Catawissa.
Josiah Levan, Main township.
James Quirk, Montour township.
Cherrington Kester, Locust.
James E. Smith, Berwick.
Abraham McHenry, Benton.

Supervisors' Blanks.

We have printed a supply of blanks for Supervisors under the new law, and will keep them in stock. They include order books, tax notices, and daily road reports. Samples sent on application. tf.

HUMPHREYS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the sick parts without loss of time.

A. A. FEVERS. Congestions, Inflammas, Coughs, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.

B. B. SPRAINS. Lameness, Injuries, Cures Rheumatism.

C. C. SORE THROAT. Quinsy, Epistaxis, Cures Stomach.

D. D. WORMS. Bots, Grubs, Cures.

E. E. COUGHS. Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Coughs, Lung Fever, Pneumonia.

F. F. COLIC. Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Cures.

G. G. PREVENTS MISCARRIAGE.

H. H. KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.

I. I. SKIN DISEASES. Mange, Eruptions, Cures Itch, Grease, Farcy.

J. J. BAD CONDITION. Staring Coat, Cures Indigestion, Stomach Stagnation.

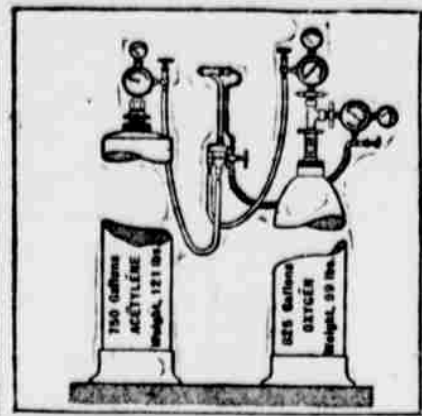
See each 1 Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, 25c., 5c. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

5c. BOOK MAILED FREE.

IMPROVED STEEL CUTTING.

By Which is Obtained a Perfectly Clean Narrow Cut.

The "cutting" of iron or steel plates by the local application of intense heat is not a new method. It has been accomplished by the friction of a rapidly turning disk, by the electric arc, and by the use of blowpipes of various kinds, the metal being partly melted and partly burned.



BLOWPIPE FOR CUTTING STEEL.

away along the line of separation. Recently a device using the new oxy-acetylene blowpipe for this purpose has been greatly perfected and simplified in France. What it can do is described in this article taken from the Literary Digest, in it the writer says:

"This instrument differs from the ordinary oxy-acetylene blowpipes by the addition of a third tube, controlled by a stop-cock, whose purpose is to direct on the object heated by the blowpipe a central jet of oxygen that effects the combustion of the metal."

"The apparatus is easily handled. The blowpipe being connected by flexible tubing with flasks of compressed oxygen and of acetylene dissolved in acetone under pressure, the acetylene is first lighted, and by then opening the oxygen stop-cock gradually there is obtained an extremely hot flame with which the sheet to be cut is raised to a bright red. When the temperature is high enough, the third stop-cock is opened and a violent but very slender jet of oxygen is directed upon the heated metal. Under its action the metal burns brilliantly, throwing off showers of sparks formed of magnetic oxide; and if the jet be moved gradually the combustion continues, but only in the track of the oxygen jet. Thus is obtained a perfectly clean cut so narrow that a knifeblade can scarcely be inserted in it."

Two sizes of apparatus for this operation have, we are told, been recently placed on the market in France; one will cut plates an inch or less in thickness, while the larger can deal with material as thick as twelve inches. The smaller consumes about ninety gallons of acetylene per hour; the larger, over twice as much.

The use of the small blowpipes necessitates no special precautions; with the large model it is indispensable, in order to avoid burns from the sparks to wear special clothing of asbestos cloth, and, further, it is well to protect the eyes, with colored glasses, against the brilliancy of the burning metal.

The use of the oxy-acetylene blowpipe presents still another appreciable point of interest—that of rapidity. With it plates half an inch thick are cut at the rate of a yard in four minutes; those of an inch in six minutes; those of four inches in nine to ten minutes. This extreme speed and its convenience now assure to the blowpipe-cutter more and more numerous uses. Thus within a short time it has been employed successfully at Marseilles to repair the steamship *Gaulois*; at Toulon, in the demolition of the *Jena*; at the Credit Lyonnais, in Paris, for the demolition of a steel water-tank; and at Paris more recently to cut 200 iron girders in the building of the Societe Generale, next door to the Opera. In less than five minutes each of these girders about seven inches thick, was severed, whereas by ordinary methods it would have taken half a day's work to saw them apart.

Balloons Driven to Sea.

It is remarkable that although scores of balloons have been driven out to sea cases in which this misadventure has ended fatally are few, according to the Dundee Advertiser. More than a century ago, when Major Money made an ascent from Norwich, he was compelled to descend in the sea, where he remained for seven hours until his plight was seen and he was rescued by the crew of a revenue cutter. Some years later, in 1812, James Sadler narrowly escaped drowning in an attempt to cross the Irish channel. His balloon dropped into the water some miles off Liverpool and he was on the point of succumbing when rescue came in the form of a fishing boat.

Shadows That Sing.

At the recent exposition of the French Society of Physics exhibitions were given of an ingenious combination of the phonograph with the cinematograph, whereby the figures upon the screen were caused to go through all the motions of singing, while the sounds issued concordantly from the phonograph, so that the illusion was astonishingly complete. Similar combinations have been made before, but seldom with so much attention to details. The apparatus employed is called the chronophone.

PENNSYLVANIA LACKAWANNA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 25 1906

Trains leave EAST BLOOMSBURG as follows:
For Nesquehanna and Williamsport, 7:00 a. m.; 7:10 a. m. (Nesquehanna only); 8:00 p. m. week-days.
For Pottsville and Scranton, as follows: 7:50 a. m.; 8:00 a. m.; 8:10 a. m.; 8:20 a. m.; 8:30 a. m.; 8:40 a. m.; 8:50 a. m.; 9:00 a. m.; 9:10 a. m.; 9:20 a. m.; 9:30 a. m.; 9:40 a. m.; 9:50 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 10:10 a. m.; 10:20 a. m.; 10:30 a. m.; 10:40 a. m.; 10:50 a. m.; 11:00 a. m.; 11:10 a. m.; 11:20 a. m.; 11:30 a. m.; 11:40 a. m.; 11:50 a. m.; 12:00 p. m.; 12:10 p. m.; 12:20 p. m.; 12:30 p. m.; 12:40 p. m.; 12:50 p. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 1:10 p. m.; 1:20 p. m.; 1:30 p. m.; 1:40 p. m.; 1:50 p. m.; 2:00 p. m.; 2:10 p. m.; 2:20 p. m.; 2:30 p. m.; 2:40 p. m.; 2:50 p. m.; 3:00 p. m.; 3:10 p. m.; 3:20 p. m.; 3:30 p. m.; 3:40 p. m.; 3:50 p. m.; 4:00 p. m.; 4:10 p. m.; 4:20 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 4:40 p. m.; 4:50 p. m.; 5:00 p. m.; 5:10 p. m.; 5:20 p. m.; 5:30 p. m.; 5:40 p. m.; 5:50 p. m.; 6:00 p. m.; 6:10 p. m.; 6:20 p. m.; 6:30 p. m.; 6:40 p. m.; 6:50 p. m.; 7:00 p. m.; 7:10 p. m.; 7:20 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 7:40 p. m.; 7:50 p. m.; 8:00 p. m.; 8:10 p. m.; 8:20 p. m.; 8:30 p. m.; 8:40 p. m.; 8:50 p. m.; 9:00 p. m.; 9:10 p. m.; 9:20 p. m.; 9:30 p. m.; 9:40 p. m.; 9:50 p. m.; 10:00 p. m.; 10:10 p. m.; 10:20 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.; 10:40 p. m.; 10:50 p. m.; 11:00 p. m.; 11:10 p. m.; 11:20 p. m.; 11:30 p. m.; 11:40 p. m.; 11:50 p. m.; 12:00 a. m.; 12:10 a. m.; 12:20 a. m.; 12:30 a. m.; 12:40 a. m.; 12:50 a. m.; 1:00 a. m.; 1:10 a. m.; 1:20 a. m.; 1:30 a. m.; 1:40 a. m.; 1:50 a. m.; 2:00 a. m.; 2:10 a. m.; 2:20 a. m.; 2:30 a. m.; 2:40 a. m.; 2:50 a. m.; 3:00 a. m.; 3:10 a. m.; 3:20 a. m.; 3:30 a. m.; 3:40 a. m.; 3:50 a. m.; 4:00 a. m.; 4:10 a. m.; 4:20 a. m.; 4:30 a. m.; 4:40 a. m.; 4:50 a. m.; 5:00 a. m.; 5:10 a. m.; 5:20 a. m.; 5:30 a. m.; 5:40 a. m.; 5:50 a. m.; 6:00 a. m.; 6:10 a. m.; 6:20 a. m.; 6:30 a. m.; 6:40 a. m.; 6:50 a. m.; 7:00 a. m.; 7:10 a. m.; 7:20 a. m.; 7:30 a. m.; 7:40 a. m.; 7:50 a. m.; 8:00 a. m.; 8:10 a. m.; 8:20 a. m.; 8:30 a. m.; 8:40 a. m.; 8:50 a. m.; 9:00 a. m.; 9:10 a. m.; 9:20 a. m.; 9:30 a. m.; 9:40 a. m.; 9:50 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 10:10 a. m.; 10:20 a. m.; 10:30 a. m.; 10:40 a. m.; 10:50 a. m.; 11:00 a. m.; 11:10 a. m.; 11:20 a. m.; 11:30 a. m.; 11:40 a. m.; 11:50 a. m.; 12:00 p. m.; 12:10 p. m.; 12:20 p. m.; 12:30 p. m.; 12:40 p. m.; 12:50 p. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 1:10 p. m.; 1:20 p. m.; 1:30 p. m.; 1:40 p. m.; 1:50 p. m.; 2:00 p. m.; 2:10 p. m.; 2:20 p. m.; 2:30 p. m.; 2:40 p. m.; 2:50 p. m.; 3:00 p. m.; 3:10 p. m.; 3:20 p. m.; 3:30 p. m.; 3:40 p. m.; 3:50 p. m.; 4:00 p. m.; 4:10 p. m.; 4:20 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 4:40 p. m.; 4:50 p. m.; 5:00 p. m.; 5:10 p. m.; 5:20 p. m.; 5:30 p. m.; 5:40 p. m.; 5:50 p. m.; 6:00 p. m.; 6:10 p. m.; 6:20 p. m.; 6:30 p. m.; 6:40 p. m.; 6:50 p. m.; 7:00 p. m.; 7:10 p. m.; 7:20 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 7:40 p. m.; 7:50 p. m.; 8:00 p. m.; 8:10 p. m.; 8:20 p. m.; 8:30 p. m.; 8:40 p. m.; 8:50 p. m.; 9:00 p. m.; 9:10 p. m.; 9:20 p. m.; 9:30 p. m.; 9:40 p. m.; 9:50 p. m.; 10:00 p. m.; 10:10 p. m.; 10:20 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.; 10:40 p. m.; 10:50 p. m.; 11:00 p. m.; 11:10 p. m.; 11:20 p. m.; 11:30 p. m.; 11:40 p. m.; 11:50 p. m.; 12:00 a. m.; 12:10 a. m.; 12:20 a. m.; 12:30 a. m.; 12:40 a. m.; 12:50 a. m.; 1:00 a. m.; 1:10 a. m.; 1:20 a. m.; 1:30 a. m.; 1:40 a. m.; 1:50 a. m.; 2:00 a. m.; 2:10 a. m.; 2:20 a. m.; 2:30 a. m.; 2:40 a. m.; 2:50 a. m.; 3:00 a. m.; 3:10 a. m.; 3:20 a. m.; 3:30 a. m.; 3:40 a. m.; 3:50 a. m.; 4:00 a. m.; 4:10 a. m.; 4:20 a. m.; 4:30 a. m.; 4:40 a. m.; 4:50 a. m.; 5:00 a. m.; 5:10 a. m.; 5:20 a. m.; 5:30 a. m.; 5:40 a. m.; 5:50 a. m.; 6:00 a. m.; 6:10 a. m.; 6:20 a. m.; 6:30 a. m.; 6:40 a. m.; 6:50 a. m.; 7:00 a. m.; 7:10 a. m.; 7:20 a. m.; 7:30 a. m.; 7:40 a. m.; 7:50 a. m.; 8:00 a. m.; 8:10 a. m.; 8:20 a. m.; 8:30 a. m.; 8:40 a. m.; 8:50 a. m.; 9:00 a. m.; 9:10 a. m.; 9:20 a. m.; 9:30 a. m.; 9:40 a. m.; 9:50 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 10:10 a. m.; 10:20 a. m.; 10:30 a. m.; 10:40 a. m.; 10:50 a. m.; 11:00 a. m.; 11:10 a. m.; 11:20 a. m.; 11:30 a. m.; 11:40 a. m.; 11:50 a. m.; 12:00 p. m.; 12:10 p. m.; 12:20 p. m.; 12:30 p. m.; 12:40 p. m.; 12:50 p. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 1:10 p. m.; 1:20 p. m.; 1:30 p. m.; 1:40 p. m.; 1:50 p. m.; 2:00 p. m.; 2:10 p. m.; 2:20 p. m.; 2:30 p. m.; 2:40 p. m.; 2:50 p. m.; 3:00 p. m.; 3:10 p. m.; 3:20 p. m.; 3:30 p. m.; 3:40 p. m.; 3:50 p. m.; 4:00 p. m.; 4:10 p. m.; 4:20 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 4:40 p. m.; 4:50 p. m.; 5:00 p. m.; 5:10 p. m.; 5:20 p. m.; 5:30 p. m.; 5:40 p. m.; 5:50 p. m.; 6:00 p. m.; 6:10 p. m.; 6:20 p. m.; 6:30 p. m.; 6:40 p. m.; 6:50 p. m.; 7:00 p. m.; 7:10 p. m.; 7:20 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 7:40 p. m.; 7:50 p. m.; 8:00 p. m.; 8:10 p. m.; 8:20 p. m.; 8:30 p. m.; 8:40 p. m.; 8:50 p. m.; 9:00 p. m.; 9:10 p. m.; 9:20 p. m.; 9:30 p. m.; 9:40 p. m.; 9:50 p. m.; 10:00 p. m.; 10:10 p. m.; 10:20 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.; 10:40 p. m.; 10:50 p. m.; 11:00 p. m.; 11:10 p. m.; 11:20 p. m.; 11:30 p. m.; 11:40 p. m.; 11:50 p. m.; 12:00 a. m.; 12:10 a. m.; 12:20 a. m.; 12:30 a. m.; 12:40 a. m.; 12:50 a. m.; 1:00 a. m.; 1:10 a. m.; 1:20 a. m.; 1:30 a. m.; 1:40 a. m.; 1:50 a. m.; 2:00 a. m.; 2:10 a. m.; 2:20 a. m.; 2:30 a. m.; 2:40 a. m.; 2:50 a. m.; 3:00 a. m.; 3:10 a. m.; 3:20 a. m.; 3:30 a. m.; 3:40 a. m.; 3:50 a. m.; 4:00 a. m.; 4:10 a. m.; 4:20 a. m.; 4:30 a. m.; 4:40 a. m.; 4:50 a. m.; 5:00 a. m.; 5:10 a. m.; 5:20 a. m.; 5:30 a. m.; 5:40 a. m.; 5:50 a. m.; 6:00 a. m.; 6:10 a. m.; 6:20 a. m.; 6:30 a. m.; 6:40 a. m.; 6:50 a. m.; 7:00 a. m.; 7:10 a. m.; 7:20 a. m.; 7:30 a. m.; 7:40 a. m.; 7:50 a. m.; 8:00 a. m.; 8:10 a. m.; 8:20 a. m.; 8:30 a. m.; 8:40 a. m.; 8:50 a. m.; 9:00 a. m.; 9:10 a. m.; 9:20 a. m.; 9:30 a. m.; 9:40 a. m.; 9:50 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 10:10 a. m.; 10:20 a. m.; 10:30 a. m.; 10:40 a. m.; 10:50 a. m.; 11:00 a. m.; 11:10 a. m.; 11:20 a. m.; 11:30 a. m.; 11:40 a. m.; 11:50 a. m.; 12:00 p. m.; 12:10 p. m.; 12:20 p. m.; 12:30 p. m.; 12:40 p. m.; 12:50 p. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 1:10 p. m.; 1:20 p. m.; 1:30 p. m.; 1:40 p. m.; 1:50 p. m.; 2:00 p. m.; 2:10 p. m.; 2:20 p. m.; 2:30 p. m.; 2:40 p. m.; 2:50 p. m.; 3:00 p. m.; 3:10 p. m.; 3:20 p. m.; 3:30 p. m.; 3:40 p. m.; 3:50 p. m.; 4:00 p. m.; 4:10 p. m.; 4:20 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 4:40 p. m.; 4:50 p. m.; 5:00 p. m.; 5:10 p. m.; 5:20 p. m.; 5:30 p. m.; 5:40 p. m.; 5:50 p. m.; 6:00 p. m.; 6:10 p. m.; 6:20 p. m.; 6:30 p. m.; 6:40 p. m.; 6:50 p. m.; 7:00 p. m.; 7:10 p. m.; 7:20 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 7:40 p. m.; 7:50 p. m.; 8:00 p. m.; 8:10 p. m.; 8:20 p. m.; 8:30 p. m.; 8:40 p. m.; 8:50 p. m.; 9:00 p. m.; 9:10 p. m.; 9:20 p. m.; 9:30 p. m.; 9:40 p. m.; 9:50 p. m.; 10:00 p. m.; 10:10 p. m.; 10:20 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.; 10:40 p. m.; 10:50 p. m.; 11:00 p. m.; 11:10 p. m.; 11:20 p. m.; 11:30 p. m.; 11:40 p. m.; 11:50 p. m.; 12:00 a. m.; 12:10 a. m.; 12:20 a. m.; 12:30 a. m.; 12:40 a. m.; 12:50 a. m.; 1:00 a. m.; 1:10 a. m.; 1:20 a. m.; 1:30 a. m.; 1:40 a. m.; 1:50 a. m.; 2:00 a. m.; 2:10 a. m.; 2:20 a. m.; 2:30 a. m.; 2:40 a. m.; 2:50 a. m.; 3:00 a. m.; 3:10 a. m.; 3:20 a. m.; 3:30 a. m.; 3:40 a. m.; 3:50 a. m.; 4:00 a. m.; 4:10 a. m.; 4:20 a. m.; 4:30 a. m.; 4:40 a. m.; 4:50 a. m.; 5:00 a. m.; 5:10 a. m.; 5:20 a. m.; 5:30 a. m.; 5:40 a. m.; 5:50 a. m.; 6:00 a. m.; 6:10 a. m.; 6:20 a. m.; 6:30 a. m.; 6:40 a. m.; 6:50 a. m.; 7:00 a. m.; 7:10 a. m.; 7:20 a. m.; 7:30 a. m.; 7:40 a. m.; 7:50 a. m.; 8:00 a. m.; 8:10 a. m.; 8:20 a. m.; 8:30 a. m.; 8:40 a. m.; 8:50 a. m.; 9:00 a. m.; 9:10 a. m.; 9:20 a. m.; 9:30 a. m.; 9:40 a. m.; 9:50 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 10:10 a. m.; 10:20 a. m.; 10:30 a. m.; 10:40 a. m.; 10:50 a. m.; 11:00 a. m.; 11:10 a. m.; 11:20 a. m.; 11:30 a. m.; 11:40 a. m.; 11:50 a. m.; 12:00 p. m.; 12:10 p. m.; 12:20 p. m.; 12:30 p. m.; 12:40 p. m.; 12:50 p. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 1:10 p. m.; 1:20 p. m.; 1:30 p. m.; 1:40 p. m.; 1:50 p. m.; 2:00 p. m.; 2:10 p. m.; 2:20 p. m.; 2:30 p. m.; 2:40 p. m.; 2:50 p. m.; 3:00 p. m.; 3:10 p. m.; 3:20 p. m.; 3:30 p. m.; 3:40 p. m.; 3:50 p. m.; 4:00 p. m.; 4:10 p. m.; 4:20 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 4:40 p. m.; 4:50 p. m.; 5:00 p. m.; 5:10 p. m.; 5:20 p. m.; 5:30 p. m.; 5:40 p. m.; 5:50 p. m.; 6:00 p. m.; 6:10 p. m.;

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY
Capital \$100,000 Undivided Profits \$30,000 Surplus \$150,000.
First National Bank,
OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.
3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

OFFICERS:
E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
E. W. M. Low, F. G. Yorks, Frank Ikeler, Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin, Fred Ikeler, Geo. S. Robbins, S. C. Creasy,
J. M. Staver, M. I. Low, Louis Gross, H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.
ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of
Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.
TERMS:—Inside the county \$1.00 a year
in advance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance.
Outside the county, \$1.25 a year, strictly in
advance.
All communications should be addressed
THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1907

THE BOOK TRUST.
A Harrisburg special says:
"Pennsylvania's annual appropriation of \$7,500,000 for schools, independent of what counties and cities expend individually, was attacked in a speech there recently by Matthew H. Stevenson, Prohibitionist candidate for state treasurer. He declared the state outlay has jumped perceptibly since the American Book trust was formed, and intimated that disclosures interesting as the state capitol exposures might follow an inquiry into where and how the millions the state gives are spent. Stevenson charged that thousands of dollars of this money are expended in enormous purchases from the book trust, and men of utter unfitness are clamoring for the unsalaried positions on school boards. Why, Stevenson asked, are these unsalaried jobs so sought after? I know a school director in a small Washington county town who has received from the book trust enough books to start a college. They did not cost him a cent. Another school director, living back twelve miles from the railroad in an old shack of a home, has a new \$12 Webster's dictionary resting on a highly polished stand, the whole worth about \$25. It was a present from the book trust."

Dead Letter Office Swamped.
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General DeGraw is a sad and almost discouraged man. Ever since he has occupied his present post, in which he has charge of the Dead Letter Office, he has had an ambition to bring the business of that office up to date. With this end in view he has kept the clerks of the office under steady and heavy pressure week in and week out, compelling them to work themselves almost to shadows. Finding the clerks could not realize his ambition, work hard as they might, he added to the force the clerks from two other sections of his office that had been abolished. Then he began to see daylight and glowed with the re-awakened hope that soon the dead letters of each day would be disposed of in one way or another before the day was done. Lower and lower the accumulated piles of misdirected mail grew, and finally Friday they were reduced to a point where it seemed that the next day would see the office with no work undisposed of. Mr. DeGraw went home that night proud of his great achievement, for never before in the history of the Dead Letter Office had any Fourth Assistant Postmaster General come so near catching up with the mistakes of the letter-writing public. But there was such a difference Saturday morning. Shortly after Mr. DeGraw took his seat at his desk Colonel James Rankin Young, of Philadelphia, chief of the Dead Letter Office, reported that the New York city post-office had forwarded it one awful consignment of 40,000 pieces of misdirected mail. Mr. DeGraw has abandoned hope of ever getting the business of the office up to date.

OLD SCHEME TO BE REVIVED.
The Pittsburgh Post is authority for the statement that in the next Legislature another effort will be made to pass a measure providing for the borrowing of \$50,000,000 to be expended in the building of roads by the state. In the recent session it was proposed to borrow \$25,000,000. William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, was the father of the measure, and an enthusiastic member of the legislature upon his return from the Good Roads convention at Pittsburgh moved that the sum to be borrowed be increased to \$50,000,000. The whole affair created such a storm of indignation that the measure could not be passed. And now the Post informs its readers that the schemers will try again. With a friendly Highway department having \$50,000,000 to handle—such a Highway department for instance, as placed 135 employees on the salary list without warrant of law and undisturbed by anybody—there would be rich pickings for the boss contractors and others. The result of such foolish and unnecessary borrowing would be a scandal worse than the capitol grafting. The Post is informed of the intentions of the schemers, and its words must be accepted as a warning. But it will never be an easy matter to so amend the constitution as to give the Highway department and the preferred contractors \$50,000,000 to spend.

President to Urge Paper Duty Repeal.
Convinced That the Wood Pulp Trust Should Be Deprived of Tariff Protection.
For the two reasons that the Paper Trust is raising its prices to an exorbitant figure and that he desires to conserve the American forests. President Roosevelt has promised that he would in his message to Congress next month recommend that the tariff on press paper, wood pulp and the wood that goes into the manufacture of paper, be removed. The President also promised that he will have the Department of Justice take immediate steps to ascertain whether the Paper Trust is violating the Anti-Trust laws. If the President succeeds in having the paper tariff abolished this will be the first time that the Government has ever struck at a Trust by depriving it of the benefit of the protective tariff, the thing that makes most of the great and greedy combines possible. Rhode Island, which has 460 persons to the square mile, is the most densely populated state in the Union. There are only seven other states with more than 100 to the square mile. Rhode Island leads not only in density of population, but in increase in density.

Have You a Friend?
Then tell him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tell him how it cured your hard cough. Tell him why you always keep it in the house. Tell him to ask his doctor about it. Doctors use a great deal of it for throat and lung troubles.
The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."
Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
SARSAPARILLA.
PILLS.
BARK VIGOR.
We have no secret. We publish the formulae of all our medicines.
One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Gently laxative.

LESSON FOR DEMOCRATS.
In the campaign just ended there is a lesson which the Democrats of Pennsylvania should study carefully. It is the utter and absolute insincerity of so-called independent Republicans. The average Republican is a bitter and bigoted partisan. There are exceptions, of course, for they are necessary to prove the rule, but the vast majority of Republicans who profess reforms are simply disappointed place hunters who make a false pretense of reform in the hope that it will accelerate their progress into office and promote selfish and usually absurd ambitions. The recent campaign revealed these facts clearly. Two years ago these so-called independent Republicans joined with the Democrats in the support of a Democrat for State Treasurer. It was claimed by those concerned in the government that they were influenced by purely patriotic motives but that may be doubted for a year later they came like hucksters demanding a price for their wares. We must have the head of the ticket, they said inferentially, or else we will return to the machine and everlastingly destroy all chances of permanent reform for years to come. Their demands were allowed and a fight for the place ensued resulting in the nearly half which met defeat going back to the machine. This year there being but one office to fill and no chance for dealing, the other half went back without even a ceremonial farewell. The lesson to Democrats is to make no future combinations with selfish and sordid hypocrites professing reform. Men of the Mahlon N. Kline type, for example, have no conception of unselfish patriotism. They have an inordinate and insatiable thirst for office and like the Republicans of New York in the recent campaign would combine with any gang of crooks or plunderers who would promise them reward for their recreancy in the shape of office. Mr. Kline and those of his kind would gladly follow Durham, McNichol and Penrose if there were a prospect of a share of the plunder at the end of the journey.—Belleville Watchman.

What Will Congress Do?
Prices of all kinds of necessities of life continue to advance and are readily approaching the point that is inaccessible to most families. Even men of moderate means are forced to gravely consider the question of supplying the table. It used to be said that American mechanics had meat at every meal while those in Europe were fortunate if they got meat at their Sunday dinner. There is danger of the European cuisine being forced upon us because of the excessive prices of necessities. We must have vegetables, bread, shoes and raiment whether we have meat or not and we are being compelled to a choice in the matter. All the high prices are not the result of tariff taxation but most of them are ascribable to that evil. Tariff taxation increases the cost of production in every line. Farm implements, tools, stable equipment and everything else used on the farm are increased in cost by tariff taxation. The producer fixes the prices of farm commodities by the cost of production and the consumer pays the price at the last analysis. As Mr. Havemyer, president of the sugar trust testified, the tariff is the mother of trusts and trusts are the agents through which exorbitant prices are fixed and forced upon the people. Congress will meet three weeks from next Monday and if the majority of that body is so inclined a revision of the tariff that will remedy the evil may be completed by the middle of January. It will not be necessary to resort to free trade. In fact that would neither be desirable, nor possible, for tariff taxation is necessary to meet the fixed charges of the government. But there can be such a modification of the tariff schedules, within that time, as to bring prices to a just level without impairing the fair profits of the producer. Will the coming Congress perform this service for the people?—Belleville Watchman.

How to Make Money.
If you have an hour to spare each day, write to the Circulation Department of The Philadelphia Press, Philadelphia. State what paper you read this in and they will send you a handsome book of advice that will tell you how to make more money for a little work you can perform, easier than anything you ever tried before in your life. You can verify this statement for the price of a postal card. DO IT TODAY—NOW.

Automobiles and Scared Horses.
The all pervading automobile has contributed an entirely new form of activity and interest to life. It has brought with it many advantages and some drawbacks. The reckless drivers of motor cars have led to the attempts, not always wise to regulate and restrain the movement of automobiles on the highways. In Indiana the Legislature has endeavored to give those riding on or behind horses some protection from automobiles. It passed a law providing that the driver of an automobile on meeting anyone riding, driving or leading animals shall stop his automobile "upon request or signal by putting up the hand from any such person or persons so riding, leading or driving." A case arose where an automobile met a nervous horse drawing a buggy containing two girls. One of the girls was driving and giving her whole mind and both hands to the vain attempt to control the frightened horse. The other girl signaled the driver of the automobile to stop. He did not stop. The result was disastrous, and the question arose, was the automobile liable to the penalties for disregarding the automobile signaling law? The lower court thought he was not, because the one driving the horse made no signal. The Supreme Court reversed this decision, and held that the automobilist violated the law when he did not stop on the signal of the other girl in the buggy. In the judgment of the Court those who are riding in a conveyance, though not holding the reins, are "driving" in the popular use of the term. This is an instance where a Court reads sense into a law which the framers of the act unintentionally left out. The signal is the thing, not the particular person who gives it. The driver of a frightened horse is incapacitated from signaling very much, whereas a passenger is free to wave both arms, and instinctively does so if there is any chance of checking thereby the cause of the horse's alarm. We have no such law in this State, yet most drivers of automobiles will not disregard signals to stop. Usually he will not wait for a signal if he sees that his machine is likely to cause a runaway. He will avoid causing any such catastrophe if he can, but if, like the man in Indiana, he speeds ahead regardless of consequences and indifferent to the signals he would doubtless find that the victims of his recklessness are not remediless, even though the statutes of the State are silent on that point.—Ex.

Bloomsburg Souvenir Books, 48 half tone pictures, 25 cents, at the COLUMBIAN office.
Exposition Deep in "Hole."
Owes at Least \$1,000,000 More Than Assets Are Worth.
The Jamestown Exposition owes at least \$1,000,000 more than its assets are worth, and the directors are seriously worried over what to do about it. The suggestion that the Exposition be reopened next year is still before a committee of the directors, and a report will be made at a special meeting of the directors on November 15. A financial statement of the Exposition shows liabilities of \$2,400,000, as follows:
Due the Government on the \$1,000,000 loan, \$900,000; due on the Exposition first mortgage bonds, \$400,000; due on current liabilities, \$668,000; due on stock subscriptions to Exposition, \$432,000. The assets include \$600,000, estimated value of the sewerage, etc., and \$500,000 in unpaid stock subscriptions collectable, which would leave a debit of something over \$1,000,000, if the assets are realized upon as estimated. Federal Judge Waddill has declined to enjoin the disposition of the \$200,000 unnegotiated bonds of the Exposition \$400,000 bond issue, on the ground that there was no necessity at this time for such an injunction. This leaves the Bankers' Committee, on whose hands the \$200,000 in bonds remain, to negotiate or dispose of them. The Court held that John Monk, who has a claim of \$17,000 against the Exposition, and who sought to enjoin the disposition of the \$200,000 in bonds, is sufficiently protected.

SNAPPY ATTIRE
If you're seeking something in the line of garments--a little more nobby--a little more individual than the average clothier shows, you'll find it here.
We are proud of our line of SUITS,
Overcoats and Rain Coats.
It proves to us that our selections were just right.
TOWNSEND'S CORNER.

BUYING TIME FOR Thrifty Housewives
Right at this time when good housewives are buying Furniture and Kitchen Ware, our extra values will make this store the mecca for nearly all of them. Now just a word as to this Furniture. We only ask that you look all around—compare ours with other stock and we feel confident of your verdict—"I CAN DO BETTER AT PURSEL'S." And the Kitchen Helps—we can only mention a few in the space of course, but if you have a need in that line come here. We will save you money every time.
Furniture.
Rocking Chairs 1.50 to 15.00.
Parlor and Library Tables 1.50 to 22.50.
Buffets 20.00 to 39.50.
Side Boards 10.00 to 35.00.
China Closets 20.00 to 40.00.
Extension Tables 5.00 to 35.00.
Dining Chairs 4.50 to 25.00 a Set.
Couches 6.75 to 39.00.
Chiffoniers 6.00 to 22.50.
Bed Room Suits 16.50 to \$100.
White Enameled and Brass Beds 5.00 to 35.00.
Kitchen Helps
A full and complete line of the justly celebrated Eidlweis cooking ware 10c to 1.50.
Rochester Nickle ware in Chafing dishes, tea and coffee pots, syrup jugs and what not—all guaranteed.
Scrub Brushes 10c to 25c.
White Wash Brushes 25c to 50c.
Wisp Brooms 10c to 25c.
Kitchen Helps
Floor Brushes 1.00 to 1.50.
Wall Brushes 60c.
Stove Brushes 15 to 25c.
Washing Machines 7.50 to 9.50.
Clothes Wringers 1.75 to 3.50.
Carpet Sweepers 1.75 to 2.75.
Cedar Wash Tubs, (three sizes) 90c., 1.35 and 1.75.
Painted Pine wash tubs 75 to 90c.
Galvanized wash tubs 80, 90 and 1.00.
Wash Boards 15 to 40c.
Wood Scrub Buckets 20c.
Galvanized Buckets, 10 qt. size 20c., 12 qt. size 25c.
Fibre water buckets 35c.
Heavy Tin water buckets, 12 qt. size 40c., 14 qt. 50c.
Enameled water buckets 38 to 90c.
Heavy Tin Wash Boilers (with lid) No. 8 for 1.25 and No. 9 for 1.35.
Heavy Tin Wash Boilers, copper bottom, No. 8 for 1.35 and No. 9 for 1.50.
All copper Wash Boilers \$3.
F. P. PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Cut off that cough with Jayne's Expectorant and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.
The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.
Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.



EVANS' SHOE STORE FALL SHOES.

The assortment of EVANS' Shoes provides a shoe for every need, a style for every taste, a fit for every foot. Until you have seen these new models, or better yet, enjoyed the luxury of wearing one of them, you can not realize what shoe perfection means. You are cordially invited to come in and see these new fashions.

The Progressive Shoe Store
CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Frank Allen, of Allenwood, spent Tuesday evening in town.

J. D. Warner visited K. S. Warner at Fishing Creek on Wednesday.

Fred Ikeler, Esq., delivered an address to the students of State College, last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Jacob Belford, Mrs. J. B. Martz and William Martz, of Berwick, spent yesterday at the home of James Pollock.

St. Margaret's Guild of St. Paul's church will hold a pie and cake sale Wednesday morning before Thanksgiving at 10 o'clock in the Parish House.

The first euchre party in the Masonic Temple will be held on Friday evening, under the direction of the Board of Managers of the Craftsman Club. Invitations have been issued to the members and their ladies.

Mrs. G. H. Hemingway and Miss Mary Vance are attending the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Northumberland Presbytery which was held in the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant at Williamsport, yesterday and today.

Send Your Cow, Steer, and Horse Hides.

Calf, Dog, and other Skins, to the Crosby Fur Company, Rochester, N. Y., to be converted into Fur Coats, Robes, Gloves, Mittens, or Rugs. They are the largest custom fur tanners of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world. Send for illustrated catalog.

Samples of Calendars for 1908 are now ready at this office. Send in your order now. Don't wait until the end of the year when the choicest lots are all gone.

The calendars are for sale only, not for free distribution.

Those Delicious Lemon Pies.

The kind that "make your mouth water" are easily made with no fussing and at least possible expense if you use "OUR PIE" Preparation. Don't hesitate. Try it and tell your friends. At grocers, to cents. Everybody is pleased with "OUR-PIE."

Rev. W. H. Benford, formerly pastor of the Methodist church at Benton, but now a candidate for the priesthood in the Episcopal church, read the lessons at the morning service and preached in the evening at St. Paul's church. He has been appointed a missionary in charge of Galetton and Westfield, by Bishop Darlington.

Hiram Transue, one of the oldest residents of Esby, died at his home on Tuesday, nearly eighty years of age.

He is survived by his wife, two daughters, Mrs. Charles Tremblay, of Esby, and Mrs. Lina Pfahler, of Clarion, Penna., and seven grand children. The funeral will be held on Friday.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office: Mrs. Harry Devonde, Mr. Daniel B. Ennis, Mrs. Marion Gensel, Chas. E. Getty, Mrs. Viola Gormley, William F. M. D. Keim, Mr. E. H. Loisselle, Rev. Harry Stewart, Ed. H. Wright. Cards, Mrs. A. H. Amick, Miss Hattie Brown, Mr. Geo. B. Getty, (2) Chas. E. Getty, Mr. F. W. Hagenbuch, E. C. Kummie, Mrs. James Price, Mr. Martin Robbins, Mr. Lestlee Starr, Miss Catherine Smith.

Williamsport Commercial College.

Twenty-two students accepted positions in October. Fifty-four calls received for office help in forty-four school days. A business education is a good investment. Enter any time. Trial lesson and catalogue free.

The Milkmen Raise Prices.

By a combination between the dairymen and the retail milk dealers the prices of milk and cream have been raised as follows: Milk, 7 cents per quart; pint, 4 cents; skim milk, 4 cents per quart; cream, 16 cents per quart.

This is a raise of one cent a quart on milk, and four cents on cream.

The farmers say that they are obliged to get more because the farmers demand more for their milk, but neither of them attempt to show any necessity for an advance of 33 1/3 per cent. on cream. The housewives are up in arms over the matter, and many families have cut down their milk supply. Some of the milk men say that they have carried home about half their milk because they could not dispose of it.

Grocers say that the demand for condensed milk has greatly increased since the new schedule went into effect last Monday.

It is true that the cost of feed has advanced, but so has the price of all kinds of grain and produce that the farmers sell. Just when the fight will end is not sure, but many householders are declaring they will not pay the price, as it looks like an arbitrary increase not based on domestic economics.

PRICE GOES DOWN AGAIN.

Since the above was in type a change has taken place. A meeting of the milkmen was held Wednesday evening at Warren Kressler's, and it was decided to return to the old price. By this action the milkmen will retain customers who had cut out the milk habit, or reduced their purchases, and the war is over, for the present at least.

"Saved From the Slums"

is a dramatic recital of the life and destinies of Long Island Village Folks.

Bessie Howard, an innocent country girl, falls in love with Joe Wallard, a city sport and polished scoundrel, who, instead of returning her pure and honest love uses her as his accomplice in his efforts to gain possession of her father's wealth. With his polished ways and smooth talk, under the pretext of marrying her and making her a society belle, he lured her from her rural home. Her father, upon learning of the elopement, disowns her, and swears she shall never enter under his roof again.

This drama appeals to all classes, high and low, rich and poor. It is impossible to witness a performance of "Saved from the Slums," without a feeling of compassion for the beautiful and faithful, but sorely tried Bessie Howard. There is a final vindication and restoration to happiness.

Incidental to this story, Robert Stanley, also a lover of Bessie Howard, is accused of murder. From this, many exciting incidents are evolved.

There is a comedy policeman, a farmhand and a variety of other characters to portray the lighter side of life, offering up a deal of laughter in relief of the exciting episodes. Opera House, Friday, November 15th.

Banquet to Chief Justice Mitchell.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present at a banquet to be tendered Hon. James T. Mitchell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

At the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of The Pennsylvania Bar Association, held June 25, 26 and 27, 1907, at Bedford Springs, Pa., it was unanimously resolved to tender this complimentary reception and banquet in honor of the completion of fifty years since his admission to the Bar on November 10, 1857.

Chief Justice Mitchell has accepted this invitation and Saturday, November 23, 1907, at 7 o'clock p. m., at Horticultural Hall in the City of Philadelphia, has been designated as the time and place for this interesting event.

H. W. CAMPBELL M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Particular attention to examining and treating children's eyes.

Ent Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

JUDGE KRICKBAUM'S CAREER.

There are few men in Pennsylvania, if indeed there are any in any state, who have been in the political arena as long as Judge William Krickbaum, who has just been elected for a second term of five years as Associate Judge of the courts of Columbia county. This term will begin on the first Monday of January, 1908, and should he live to complete it, he will have held public office for forty-one years.

He has held nearly every office in the county, except Register and Recorder, Sheriff, and Treasurer, though he has filled the positions of deputy sheriff and deputy treasurer. His first position of a public character was that of tax collector of Mifflin township, and he was also constable of the same township. He was commissioner's clerk from December 1st, 1866 to 1879, when he was elected Prothonotary, and served two terms until 1884. In 1888 he went to the legislature and was re-elected in 1890. In 1896 he became a county commissioner and served six years, and in 1902 he was elected Associate Judge, which office he has filled up to the present time.

Mr. Krickbaum was born in Catwissa township, September 17, 1835, was educated in the public schools, the Millville Seminary and the Dickinson Seminary of Williamsport. He was a public school teacher for twelve terms.

He has had many hot political battles, and while he made many friends he also made many enemies. Numerous combinations have been made to defeat him, but he has met with uniform success, about the only failure being in his candidacy for Prothonotary at one time, when he was defeated by William H. Snyder by half a delegate.

His record has been a most remarkable one, and while there is a difference of opinion as to his political motives, all will agree that he has been a shrewd politician, and his sagacity has been frequently displayed not only in securing support for himself, but in helping his friends who sought political preferment, and usually with success.

Judge Krickbaum has announced that he will not again be a candidate for office.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.

Library Meeting and Report.

The monthly meeting of the Directors of the Public Library was held Monday afternoon in Col. Freeze's office.

The usual routine business was transacted. The number of volumes now upon the shelves, catalogued, has passed the 6,000 mark. The report of the librarian showed over two thousand volumes taken out during the month, and over 1200 reading room visitors during the same time.

With great regret the Board was called upon to accept the resignation of Miss Blanche Williams, who for two years has so efficiently filled the position of Assistant Librarian. Miss Williams showed great aptitude in this work, was unusually well adapted to children, and capable in planning and shaping their reading. The directors and patrons of the library will miss her pleasant face and kindly service.

Mrs. Wigfall, Mrs. Harman and Mrs. Dillon were appointed a committee on nomination to arrange for the election of directors to take the places of those whose terms expire on January 1.

The treasurer's report shows the following balances to her credit Nov. 1: Book fund, \$76.29; maintenance fund, \$89.16; endowment fund, \$25.75.

The directors by formal action deplored the disbanding of the Civic Club, and with it the very energetic library committee of this same club, through whose vigorous work, and wise management the Public Library became possible. They further request that the ladies of the town who are interested in the library, meet at their earliest convenience to organize a Ladies' Library Auxiliary to continue the work of the old Library Committee.

The growth of the Library has been phenomenal, the good that it is doing for the town can not be estimated. The movement is one of interest to all. Every friend should stand by it. The book of registration shows only 2800 names. We would urge everyone interested to register, use the library and give it their moral and financial support. The strength of a town lies in the intelligence of its citizens and a public library makes it possible for the lowliest to know the greatest and best that man has attained.

CASTORIA.

Bears this Signature of

Chas. H. Krickbaum

DANVILLE HAS ANOTHER CASE OF AFFINITY.

Wife No. 1 Fails to Induce Her Husband to Go Home With Her.

When the people of Danville learned of the Hyke-Sperring "affinity" case which only a few days ago stirred Philadelphia and Danville, they thought the sensational nature of the episode would be enough to supply them with gossip for some time to come. Now, less than a week after, another "affinity" has been found in Danville, and the denouement in this instance was in some respects even more startling than in the first one.

On Thursday night a detective, H. T. Martz, of Reading, came to Danville to look, he told the police, for J. J. Higgins. They directed him to his man, who was found at 212 Lower Mulberry street, with a young woman to whom he claimed to be married. The detective at once wired to another woman, who arrived in Danville that night. She claimed to be Mrs. Higgins No. 1, and there seems to be no plausible reason to doubt her assertion.

Last January, J. J. Higgins came to Danville, bringing with him a former Danville girl, Miss Anna Heim. They said they had just been married in Reading, and exhibited a marriage certificate. Higgins said he was a physician and a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. He maintained a doctor's carriage and a fine horse, although he never attempted to practice. Their home, on Lower Mulberry street, was handsomely furnished and the couple lived in sumptuous style. Mrs. Higgins or Miss Heim, appearing in costly gowns. Danville accepted the couple as man and wife, and the comment caused by the return of Miss Heim and Mr. Higgins to Danville had long ago died out. Great was the sensation when the story of the alleged deserted wife became known.

Mrs. Higgins No. 1 on her arrival in Danville employed a lawyer and the Reading detective was sent to the Higgins home. Mr. Higgins was brought to the office of the lawyer and when confronted by his real wife his surprise and consternation almost prostrated him.

Mrs. Higgins says she and Mr. Higgins are natives of Norwalk, Conn., where both came from good families. They had been happily married for about twelve years. Mr. Higgins was a professional nurse. One of the charges that came under his care was an aged man who, when he died, left a legacy of \$2500 to Higgins.

When Higgins came into his money his wife was on a visit with relatives in Norwalk, Conn. She never heard from him after that and although she had maintained a vigorous search it was only recently she stumbled upon a clew. She learned in Reading that just before her husband's disappearance he had been seen much in the company of Miss Heim. She employed a detective, who traced the girl to Danville and found Higgins with her.

At the attorney's office a pitiful scene was enacted. Mrs. Higgins begged her husband to return to her. But he was obdurate and each steadfast refusal seemed to add to her desire to win back his love. Higgins, however, would listen to neither the pleadings of his wife nor the advice of the attorney. He announced his unalterable intention of staying in Danville with his "soul's love," be the consequences what they may.

Finding that her entreaties were in vain Mrs. Higgins proceeded with a part of the program which up this time had been kept in the background. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins during their married life had amassed property of some proportions. The money they had earned they had invested in real estate in Norwalk, Conn., and in New York city, which is valued at about \$10,000.

At a word from Mrs. Higgins the attorney explained to the erring husband that there were several charges in connection with his desertion of his wife that if pushed would prove serious, and that it was her intention to take the matter into the courts unless he signed over to her his half share in the property which they owned jointly. This, however, he would be compelled to do only if he persisted in his determination to stay with his affinity. It was a hard question for Higgins to decide, but the "affinity" won. Reluctantly he attached his name to the paper that took away from him his fortune.

Once more Mrs. Higgins told her husband he was welcome to return to her and that she would forgive all if he would but renounce the girl who had separated them. Her appeal was in vain and she left alone, as she had come, for New York city.

The "affinity," Miss Heim, is 23 years old and a girl of striking beauty. She has a wealth of jet

DO IT NOW!

Do not put it off, but go to the CLARK STORE and select your new Fall Suit. Their styles are the very latest. The materials the latest, good qualities—but lowest prices.

That New Coat, a line double the size usually shown. As one customer remarked, "when will you sell them all," but then she bought as others have and will do. Prices and qualities always go together.

Children's Coats—a big line, come and see them, all styles.

Every Department of the CLARK STORE is now filled with the newest goods for the season. All Welcome.

THE CLARK STORE.

LYMAN H. HOWE'S

MOVING - PICTURES

NORMAL AUDITORIUM,

Thursday Evening, Nov. 14th.

Under the Auspices of the School.

The Crowning Triumph in Moving Pictures

Two Hours of World Travel.

EVERYTHING - NEW!

Admission, - 25 and 35 Cents

DIAGRAM AT BIDDLEMAN'S BOOK STORE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

THE NEW UNION STATION AT WASHINGTON.

All the passenger trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad will enter and depart from the new Union Station at Washington on November 17, 1907, and on the same date the present station at Sixth and B Streets will be closed to traffic.

The date is singularly fitting. In 1807 both wings of the Capitol were completed, and now a century later a building even larger is opened for a great public utility, which did not exist at that time.

The railroad terminal facilities at Washington have been inadequate for years, particularly at inauguration periods and on the assemblage of other large gatherings at the Capitol. Their improvement was imperative and so it has come about that, by the combined effort of the railroads and the United States Government, one of the largest and unquestionably the handsomest railroad station in the world is now provided not only for the convenience of the citizens of the United States, but as a notable architectural addition to the great public buildings of the Capital City. It is a monumental edifice and a worthy type of the future structures, which will make Washington the municipal beauty spot of the world.

The station including the Concourse is longer than the Capitol and nearly as wide. The waiting room is larger than the hall of the House of Representatives. The concourse, which is the train lobby, is longer than the interior of the Capitol building, if it were one continuous hall, and half as wide. It is the largest building ever constructed for a like purpose.

Within this great structure there is every convenience the traveler can desire, so grouped about the central hall as to serve his purpose to the best advantage.

The lofty arched entrances face a plaza as large as an ordinary city park, which will be laid out as a plaza and adorned with shrubbery and fountains.

The trackage is sufficient for all demands upon it and as the entrance to and exit from the trains are separated, the confusion and jostling of hurrying crowds moving in opposite directions will be obviated.

The bigness of the station is impressive; its utilities obvious.

11-14-21-2t.

black hair and black eyes. Her oval face possesses a natural whiteness which is intensified by the dark hair and eyes. During the nine months of their residence in Danville she has aroused much admiration by her beauty and costly attire.

Mr. Higgins has become intimate with few people during his stay in Danville, but the general impression that he created among the townspeople was favorable.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

That Little Pain in Your Back.

threatens your Kidneys. If allowed to go on a little while you will suffer throughout the entire system. Take at once Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It is the most certain cure known for the treatment of all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Blood. Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for free sample bottle and medical booklet. All druggists \$1.00.

NORMAL MAN RIGHT EARED

That is, the Right Side is the Better Servant.

LOCATES SPEECH AREA

Curious Features of the One-sidedness of Man—One Thing That Distinguishes Him From the Beast—Why Left Handed Children Should Be Trained That Way.

Most men, it has been discovered, are right eared. It is not so much that they hear better with the right ear, for the left ear will detect the ticking of a watch as far away as the other; but while both ears hear, it is the right ear that listens—a fact which any one can easily test for himself. One ear will catch a faint sound about as quick as the other, but the right ear is the first to recognize the noise and to know it for watch or distant trolley car or railway train or what not.

Curiously too the right ear is the better servant of the mind. Not only are sounds better recognized and located with this ear, but—always, of course, in right handed men—they are remembered better.

The usual test it to stop one ear of the subject, read him a string of disconnected words or a coherent sentence, and after the lapse of a fixed time let him see how much he can recall. It turns out that when the left ear has been stopped and the hearing has been done with the right distinctly more can be recollected than when the conditions are reversed.

A few persons have been found who can remember more when they listen with the right ear alone than when the both are in use. The ear which merely hears only confuses the one that pays attention.

Apparently with men naturally left handed all this is reversed and the left ear does most the work.

Nearly all right handed men sight with the right eye, use that eye with a telescope and hold it opposite the point where they read. Left handed men are apt to use the left eye for these purposes. Any one can try for himself and see whether, though he can make out the letters on the page equally well with either eye, he does not read more rapidly and easily with one eye than with the other.

Right or left handedness is, therefore, something more than an accident or a matter of education. There is a fundamental right or left sidedness which effects eye and ear as well as hand.

The brain is far more one-sided than the body. It isn't merely a question of remembering better or thinking quicker with one side than with the other. One side absolutely does it all.

This, one need not point out, is, in nine men out of ten, the left side. It is well known that the nerves cross over from one side of the brain to the other side of the body, so that the left brain manages the right side of the body and the right brain the left half.

Practically, then, eye, hand, ear and brain are all tied together. The more useful members of each pair are most closely related to one another. We are right handed because we are left brained. If we chance to be left handed it is because we were, to begin with, right brained.

What, therefore, nature has joined together parents and teachers should not attempt to put asunder, some investigators argue. If a child is naturally left handed it is unwise to attempt to make him change. The only result will be to break up the quartet of hand, eye, ear and brain and shift one member over to the other side to weaken its connection with the other organs and to handicap the victim of mistaken effort.

The left handed person is made artificially right handed. He still remains left eyed and left eared. He still does his thinking with the right side of his brain. His speech center is still on that side. Sight, hearing, thinking and speech are related, as they should be. But for writing, ciphering, drawing, or anything else that requires both thought and skill, all the nervous impulses instead of flowing out normally and directly from the right brain to the left hand, have to cross over to the other side of the head and pass out from there to the other hand. One crossing from outside world to mind, and one from mind to outside world is nature's rule. To introduce more crossing into the circuit is to put another obstacle between the idea and the expression.

We are then right or left handed because we are right or left brained. The distinctively human faculty of articulate speech has been grafted on to one side of the brain only. The other side is as dumb as the brain of a dog.

Nobody knows why, in the first place, the speech center got on the left side. But being there, it gives hand and eye and ear on the right side of the body the better chance to acquire skill, and makes them the special servants of the mind. In a very real sense we are men on one half of our bodies, and dumb and clumsy beasts on the other.

HOW UNCLE SAM PAYS DEBTS.

Settles With Warrants Drawn Upon United States Treasurer.

The United States government never pays immediate cash for any purchase or any service on the face of the earth. It does business by warrants drawn upon the Treasurer of the United States, the man in whose custody there are money and securities to the value of \$1,200,000,000, and who gives a bond to the government in the sum of \$150,000,000. The warrant is drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury or his assistants, and it may be for one cent or it may be for \$50,000,000. There is no handing over of cash out of the cash drawer without a warrant; no taking of receipts, few of the formalities that characterize ordinary business.

There was disbursed during the last fiscal year \$567,411,611, besides much more than \$100,000,000 on account of the Post Office Department. Not a penny of it was paid except by warrant upon the Treasurer of the United States. If the government owed a man a single cent it would set about paying the sum as deliberately as if it were \$10,000,000. There would be absolutely no difference in the routine the claim would have to travel, unless the amount due happened to be in favor of some great man of the government. This would induce the clerks to push it along.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland holds the only warrant for one cent ever drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the United States Treasurer. It was in payment of the balance of the salary due the great democratic chieftain at the close of his term in 1897, and its issuance was made necessary by one of those mistakes that are rare on the part of the expert bookkeepers engaged in running the accounts of the government.

Every quarter the President of the United States is entitled to three checks—one for \$4,166.66 and two for \$4,166.67. The table of methods of paying government salaries shows that if the \$50,000 a year for the President is divided into twelve equal instalments, one for each month, the amounts will be \$4,166.66 2-3, but the two-thirds of a cent cannot be paid at the end of a month, and so the practice is to send the President a check for \$4,166.66 one month and the other two months of the quarter the amount is \$4,166.67.

In some manner President Cleveland failed to get a check one month for the extra cent that was due him, and when the books were balanced at the close of his term it was detected. With all due solemnity the officers of the Treasury drew the famous warrant for one cent, and Mr. Cleveland received it with the same amount of seriousness.

He has never cashed the warrant and has preserved it, although it is good, while others believe that it is not worth a cent now.

A Resident in Java.

In Java the European "resident" of a government station is a very important personage, to whom great homage is rendered by the natives. A story is told of one resident who was thrown out of his dogcart while descending a hill. He had barely recovered from the stunning fall when he caught sight of his secretary—carriage—coming bounding down the steep road like a big India rubber ball, rolling over and over in the dust. "Hallo, have you been upset, too?" asked the resident. "No, resident," sputtered the fat little secretary, scrambling to his feet again. "But I thought if the resident leaps I leap too."

During a cholera scare another resident invited a widow to remove to a high hill as a precaution against the disease. She, however, said that she thought her time to die had come, and as her husband had been a person of importance in his lifetime, she asked only for the inestimable privilege of having her grave dug next to the resident's own.

Some years ago the government of Java offered a reward for all crocodiles killed or captured. For a time enormous numbers of them were brought to the authorities. Then it was discovered that nearly all the natives had gone to raising crocodiles, so the reward was withdrawn.

The Pope's Old Watch.

Pope Pius X, is never ashamed of his humble start in life. Once, it is related, in the presence of a Cardinal, he drew from his pocket a cheap looking watch, the guard of which consisted merely of an old shoe-string.

The Cardinal at once produced his own magnificent gold time-piece and begged His Holiness to accept it, and give him the inferior one in exchange. But the Pope refused, explaining that the poor old watch was a present from his mother, who had to stint herself to pay for it. As to the shoe-string, when the watch had been paid for, there was no money left for the chain, so one of his sisters gave him the string.

Mr. Carnegie's Habits.

Mr. Carnegie never smokes. No one dares light a cigarette in Skibo castle. Mr. Carnegie does not play cricket; is not devoted to riding; never followed the hounds in his life and does not shoot. Golf Mr. Carnegie plays in moderation and he is fond of trout and salmon fishing. He loves to potter about his garden. Skibo castle is to him a great open-air toy, with which he is never tired of playing. He is always planting here, diverting a stream there, making a new road or mending a bridge.

AILMENTS OF WORKERS

Maladies Peculiar to Certain Forms of Trade.

NUMBER IS INCREASING

They Range From Bends to Writer's Cramp—Ship Engineers, Preachers, Stonecutters, Weavers, All Subject to Maladies Caused by Their Occupation.

Last year, probably 500 men in America and Europe died of the bends. And what is that? Simply a malady caused by breathing air at high pressure.

In building tunnels and excavating for piers it is necessary to send men down into caissons in which the air, instead of being at its ordinary pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch, is at 50 or 100 pounds. Few men can stand this pressure long and even those that can ordinarily suffer alarming after effects. Coming out into the open air again their ankles and knees swell, they vomit and there are agonizing pains in their heads. Sometimes they sink into a comatose state and die.

Fortunately modern medicine tries to keep pace with modern maladies, and so it is usually possible to cure this disease. It is due as a rule to the fact that the transition from the outer air to the caisson, or vice versa, is made too rapidly.

The man who topples over in agony after leaving a caisson is sent back and the pressure is reduced very slowly. In Europe, the tunnel and bridge builders maintain special chambers for this purpose. As a result the mortality in bends has been reduced to 3 per cent.

Unfortunately there are other occupation diseases which present greater difficulties. Some of them in truth may be cured only by the patient abandoning his trade.

One of these is chalacosis, which is a malady of the lung. It is caused by breathing great quantities of stone dust.

You have often observed no doubt, that when a marble or stone building nears completion men go all over its surface with sandblasts, cleaning and smoothing the stone. Well, these blasts send up a cloud of finely powdered stone and the workmen are forced to breathe it.

At first their bronchial tubes make a brave effort to expel the dust and they cough a great deal. But by and by the little scavengers in the vestibules of the lungs are overcome and the minute particles of stone begin to invade the lungs themselves. The result is chalacosis, which is a form of pneumonokonosis, which means a scarlike overgrowth of lung tissues.

Wind instrument players suffer from a malady called emphysema. The small air passages in their lungs are inflated so much and so often that the surrounding cells are mashed flat.

Workers in chemicals are subject to all sorts of unusual afflictions. Those who take part in the manufacture of rubber for example, are often badly injured by the capers of sulphuric acid—an exceedingly ill smelling liquid used to dissolve the elastic gum. These vapors cause headaches, neuralgia, a staggering gait and violent bodily pains, followed sometimes by delirium and mania.

Weaver's tonsillitis is a malady frequently met with among the employees of cotton mills, due to the presence of minute fibres of cotton in the crypts of tonsils.

These tonsils cause a chronic irritation and the way is thus opened for the entrance of stray germs. The malady yields to the treatment indicated for ordinary tonsillitis.

Tea tasters, despite the fact that they seldom if ever swallow any of the tea they taste, commonly suffer derangements of various bodily functions. The poison in this case is the very powerful alkaloid to which tea owes its soothing virtues.

It is a commonplace of observation that the excessive use of any one group of muscles leads to a sort of local paralysis. This malady was formerly very familiar in the form of what was called writer's cramp.

It was thought that the triumph of the typewriting machine over the old fashioned pen would cause it to disappear from the earth, but it is now in full bloom as typewriter's cramp. Similar neuroses afflict telegraphers, violinists, piano players, cigarette makers and milkmaids.

Another form of this serious and troublesome disease incapacitates marine engineers. These men usually spend all their time, awake and asleep, within a few feet of their beloved engines.

The constant vibration overworks certain of their muscles—particularly those of the legs—and the result is a good deal of pain. Sometimes this pain extends up the back and has distressing consequences. As a rule it is relieved by a few days ashore.

Workers in ship engine rooms also suffer from breathing hot, vitiated air and from constant stooping. Spasms, rigidity of certain muscles and various neuralgias and hysterical symptoms are sometimes encountered in such men.

Pure obstinacy often looks like courage.

HOW PENCILS ARE MADE.

Wood Comes from the South—Graphite Tempered by an Alloy of Clay.

The lead pencil, as we know it today, is a product of several centuries, representing the labors, thought and genius of many thousands of people, conserved in processes, methods and systems, which require a thousand men and women to operate. In other words, it requires the service of a thousand people to produce one lead pencil, but in the same day the finishing touches are put upon the one pencil, this force will turn out 250,000 pencils.

The lead pencils, as its name would seem to imply, is not made of lead but of graphite. Originally it was made of metallic lead incased in wood—hence its name. But it was not until after the discovery of the famous Cumberland graphite mines in England, 1665, that graphite supplanted metallic lead in the pencil.

For two centuries the lead pencil industry was confined to England, but in 1761, when Casper Faber of the village of Stein, near Nuremberg, Bavaria, began in his village a small pencil plant, the industry gradually shifted into Germany, where it prospered to such an extent as to become a world's center, and remained such for about a century. Even to this day there are about 60 pencil manufacturing in Nuremberg.

The fact that the cedar suitable to go into a lead pencil, owing to its straight grain and smooth texture, is found exclusively in the southern states, particularly in Florida and Alabama, united with the circumstance of the war tariff and the Atlantic blockade in the 60s, cut off the supply of the raw material to the German manufacturers and created conditions for the successful promotion of the industry in the United States.

The graphite, which is the essential part of the pencil, comes chiefly from Ceylon, Eastern Siberia, Bohemia and Mexico. The ore is often found in quantity in other localities, but it is so mixed with oxides of iron, silicates and other impurities as to render it unfit for the manufacture of pencils. As it is the best graphite mined, it has to be treated by hand to free it from such impurities which are nearly always found in certain quantities. In cheaply made pencils these foreign elements are readily detected by the greasy or scratchy run of the pencil on paper. After the graphite has been broken in small bits and separated as nearly as possible from its impurities by hand, it is pulverized and then placed in tubs of water, allowing the impurities to precipitate while the graphite floats upon the surface. A centrifugal device is often used by which the graphite is separated by dry process, but this is not reliable and is little used in the making of good pencils.

After the water process, the graphite is filtered through filter presses when it is ready to be treated to the clay process. This process, which was discovered in 1820 by M. Conte, a French chemist, permits the manufacturer to produce pencils of different grades and adapted to many uses. As the graphite from the filter process would be too soft for ordinary uses the special clay introduced into it, having been treated to a similar process as the graphite, gives it the degree of hardness desired. The more clay in the graphite the harder the lead becomes.

While the clay-graphite mixture is still in its plastic condition it is shaped into loaves and fed to hydraulic presses, which gives them a desired form. The high grade pencils—those of the greatest wearing qualities—receive a higher degree of pressure. These hydraulic presses are each provided with a sapphire or emerald die, corresponding to the caliber of the lead desired. The graphite is forced through the die and leaves it in one continuous string, which is cut into lengths suitable for pencils, usually about 7 inches. The graphite is then ready for use.

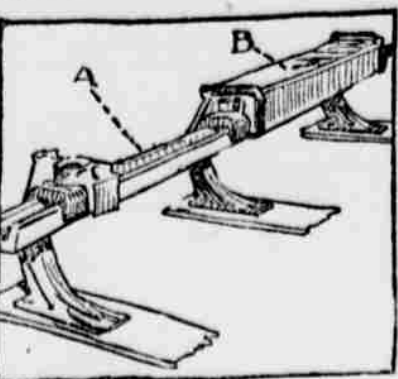
After the cedar slats are kiln dried or treated by steam processes to expel all moisture, they are passed through automatic grooving machines, each slat receiving six semi-circular grooves into which leads are placed, brushed with glue and fitted to its mate. A skillful girl is able, by one swift movement of her fingers, to sweep 15 or 20 leads into their sockets. A bunch of these leaded, mated slats is thrust into a hydraulic press when all superfluous glue is squeezed out and the bundles are locked and allowed to dry. The glued slats containing the leads are then run through molding machines which turn out the pencils in round, hexagon or flat shapes as desired. Preliminary to the varnish-coloring process the pencils are run through sanding machines. Both the sand-papering and coloring processes are automatic, the pencils being fed in quantities in hoppers. In the latter case they are carried one at a time through small coloring vats and discharged through an aperture of the caliber of the pencil and deposited in a slowly moving dry belt which carries them a sufficient distance, about 20 feet, to allow them to dry. They are then gathered from the receptacle into which they are deposited and the process is repeated—often ten or more times, according to the quality of finish desired. Odd shaped pencils, such as hexagons, flats, etc., are colored by the old process, by being suspended by their ends from frames and immersed in coloring vats, then slowly withdrawn by machine. This gives a smooth enamel finish.

Extensive coal mines are now being worked on the island of Sumatra.

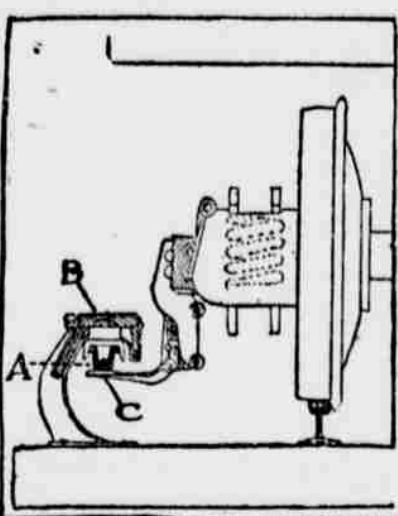
PREVENTS A STORM TIE-UP.

A Chicago Man Has Solved the Problem "How to Conquer Sleet."

A protected third rail for electric, elevated, surface or subway railroads, which will finally overcome the most annoying problem to the elevated railroads—the sleet—is claimed to have been perfected by E. Wilson Farnham, Chicago. The tie-up of elevated roads, and the surface lines with the third rail attachment, which occurs during sleet storms, brought from the officials of the lines the announcement that they had found no method by which the elevated service could be safeguarded.



Mr. Farnham has been experimenting along these lines for years. To perfect the idea, he leased a mile of railroad track near Clyde, Ill., where he worked out the plan, put together a section of the rail and gave it a thorough test. Perfected models were constructed, and arrangements made to manufacture the rail and attachments.



A, third rail; B, box cover over rail; C, contact shoe.

Models show a perfectly guarded third rail. The rail is attached in an inverted position to the insulated arm which supports it. An insulated cover fits over the top of the rail and the two sides of it are protected by a box-like arrangement. The only way to reach the rail is at the under side of the box-like protection. At that point the surface of the rail projects slightly, so that to reach the third rail a person would almost have to lie on the ground and reach up under the rail to touch it.

The shoe through which contact is obtained by the motors of the cars makes the contact by pressing up against the bottom of the rail, instead of sliding along the upper side of the rail. The mechanism is the same as for the top-side shoe in an inverted position.

Modern Wreckers.

When the British ship Umzumbi, plying between England and South Africa, went on the rocks, off the western coast of France, a few weeks ago, her furnishings and cargo were looted by the inhabitants of the islands of Ushant and Bannec. Search was made on these islands for the stolen goods, but to no purpose. An inhabitant of Ushant explained the situation as follows: "When a ship is wrecked on these islands the robbers take what they can and bury it in the sand or hide it in some other way. They wait patiently till the hue and cry has ceased, and then go and unearth their barrels of wine, spirits and Madeira and the furniture they have stolen."

"Pillage of this kind is the principal resource of many of the islanders and the most bountiful harvest they could possibly reap. Not a wreck occurs on our coasts without these thieves hastening to the scene. Everything that they find is turned to some account, whether it be watches, money, furniture, or even sextants and chronometers. Since I came to live on the island I have seen ten wrecks stripped by these men and there are no police to stop them."

"Once a fortnight the police come with the mail packet and then you hear some shrill whistling, which is the islanders' method of telling one another to look out. The goods stolen from the Umzumbi will not see the light till three or four months hence. The re-floating of that vessel aroused great indignation among these honest people, who considered that once she was on the rocks she belonged absolutely to them."

Electricity for Seasickness.

The ship physician of the Hamburg-American liner Patricia publishes his account of a new method for treating seasickness by means of an electric-vibration chair, writes Consul Osmun from Stuttgart. Six of these chairs were placed aboard the Patricia and connected with the electric light conduit. The sedative effect on the patient when vibrated in the chair was noticeable, reducing the pulse and nervous excitement. The use of these electric chairs will be extended to other steamers this winter.

CAREFULLY GUARDED SECRETS.

Few of the King's Household Know About his Private Affairs.

There is a sense in which monarchs have no secrets. In the very nature of things they are compelled by the necessities of their position to take someone into their confidence with respect to almost every detail of their daily life. But for the most part these confidences are jealously guarded, and in a hundred and one ways the public curiosity has to satisfy itself with more or less plausible "guesses at truth."

To take an example. The last will and testament of Queen Victoria has never been disclosed, as the law of probate does not apply to the sovereign of the realm, says Cassell's Journal. For several years before her demise the society gossips used to profess an intimate knowledge of its contents; they knew how many folios it occupied, the exact number of codicils, the color of its bindings and other irrelevant facts. But all their predictions have been falsified by 27 cents, and although it is sometimes declared that many persons about the court are familiar with its chief provisions, there are probably not half a dozen people, besides her late majesty's own children, who have any real knowledge about it, and they will never tell. Even to this day the public is entirely in the dark as to the provisions of the will of the prince consort, and it is purely a guess that the chief legatees was his august widow.

Take the case of King Edward's private investments. These are known to but three courtiers, and only one schedule of them, it may be said with confidence, is in existence. People profess to know of large purchases of West End ground rents, of huge commitments in American railways, and so forth. For the most part, however, these securities are held in the names of trusty intimates who are themselves large investors, and no estimates of his majesty's personal estate has any value whatever. Many European sovereigns, especially in the more restless portions of the continent, are said with much reason to keep the bulk of their private fortunes in the strong rooms of the Rothschilds and other financial houses in London and elsewhere, where their secrets are inviolable.

One veteran monarch, to the writer's knowledge, conducted his private business with his London agents through the medium of a young Englishman, whose duties were quite unsuspected, even by his own relatives. Whenever he came across the channel he used to put up with a linen draper whose acquaintance he formed in his boyhood, and by this means his movements were kept secret. If anyone had inquired his business, he would have produced a case of commercial samples and offered to open an account.

King Edward carries at one end of his gold Albert a gold key which his gold Albert a gold key which there is no duplicate. All state papers, however, are kept in despatch boxes until transferred to the safes in the secretariat and of these the keys are kept by Lord Knollys. When his majesty has quitted his personal apartment no servant is allowed to enter until an assistant secretary has destroyed the contents of the waste paper basket, the blotting pads, and even the printed wrappers of newspapers received from every capital in Europe. It is an unwritten law that the private secretary shall not indulge in a gossip diary after the manner of Samuel Pepys—he must, of necessity, keep a daily record of bare facts—and certain courtiers, including the maids of honor, are required as a condition of their service to enter into an obligation of the same kind.

All royal telegrams are manipulated by a special operator, who is reserved for this duty. Unlike public messages, no duplicates are kept, and the original messages, in certain instances, are promptly returned to the palace. After a note has been made of the number of words for the purpose of account. The cipher codes which are used between the foreign office and the embassies abroad are not employed for the personal messages of the king, nor is any system of cryptic writing usual between monarch and monarch.

The German emperor encloses all his private letters in waterproof envelopes of a special make. He is believed to make free use of secret devices in corresponding with his ministers and others than any other European monarch, and there is no doubt that his private safes contain a mass of secret intelligence, strategic memoranda made by his own hand, and other matter which, in England, are left to the departments responsible for such things. It is understood that he keeps no private diary, but the Empress Augusta has been accustomed ever since her marriage to commit her thoughts on current affairs to writing, and each January the diary for the previous year is locked and preserved in her jewel safe.

The Minnesota State Auditor's office recently paid bounty claims on 1,021 full-grown wolves and 951 cubs. The amount paid out was \$9,721.50, and in this fiscal year about \$30,000 has been paid out on such claims. Marshall county made the biggest showing with \$1,620 paid, and claims for \$132.50 from Hennepin county were honored. The present bounty is \$7.50 for grown wolves and \$3 for cubs.

Present a small boy with a watch and he'll have the time of his life.

BUSHMEN OF AUSTRALIA

Their Slow Business Methods and Mode of Living.

FIRE WITHOUT MATCHES

Burial Rites Similar to Those of African Tribes—Women Not Allowed to Speak for a Year After Being Widowed—Distinguishing Beauty Marks.

Anthropologists assume that there have been two epochs of immigration into Australia without being able to settle satisfactorily whence they came but agree that the first race were inferior to the present race; that they gravitated to the south at a time; that there was continuity of land between Victoria and Tasmania; that the latter island became separated and Bass Strait appeared, leaving primitive race south of it. These savages knew nothing of shields or spears (spear-throwing implements), but they knew the art of making fire by friction between sticks of wood; had wooden clubs and spears with heads of same material as the shafts of flint or stone. They had rude stone axes of the so-called paleolithic (earliest) kind, and their cranial indicated a grade of intellect but little above the simian family. The vanished race of Tasmanians were their descendants, for the last man and woman died within a few decades, and their portraits are shown in the books.

It is an interesting thing to see the natives produce fire in a remarkably short time by the use of the fire sticks, says a writer in the Pittsburgh Dispatch. I have seen only two kinds of sticks and have read of another method which is said to obtain among the interior tribes by rubbing a woman's hair, which is always of hard and tough wood across the edge of a shield which is generally of wood which is softer. The shields are concave—convex always, and the friction across the edges produce fire in two places instead of one, which would have its advantages of course.

The bushmen apparently know or care but little about personal adornment. The women wear necklaces of shells. The men daub their bodies with ochreous paints and stick feathers and down to their bodies for their mystic ceremonies and both men and women decorate their skins with scars which are the product of incisions in the skin which are kept from healing for a certain length of time by burning with the end of a red hot stick or the insertion of foreign substances, causing a ridge-like effect supposed to be exactly the proper thing.

Men and women make long, parallel incisions clear across the abdomen, chest or around the shoulders. Boys after their initiation into the rank of manhood are scarred quite liberally. They have a kind of tattoo scarring also which consists of multitudinous short incisions arranged in groups in certain patterns and may be placed indiscriminately in several parts of the body.

When a married man dies his wife makes a long central incision in her scalp extending from the occiput to the edge of the frontal bone. This is generally done with a flint knife and the same course is observed as in other incisions to prevent a too-ready healing. Girls after marriage and boys after reaching man's estate tie their hair with braids around the head so arranged that the mass of hair will extend obliquely upward and backward. By being retained constantly in this fashion the folds or corrugations of the scalp become permanent and the appearance is bizarre.

In alluding to the burial customs of the bushmen and telling of their being interred in a sitting posture, exceptions are mentioned in the funeral habits of a very few tribes living far in the interior bordering the desolate waste known as Never Never Land.

One at least of these tribes place the body on a platform in a tree, much after the manner of some of our Indians of the West and Northwest.

They have a method for decoration which would not be recognized nor used in most countries and it is in use principally among the women and consists in the removal of one or two of the upper central incisor teeth. When at La Perouse I wondered why so many of the gentler sex had lost so many front teeth, but the authorities have made it quite clear. The dental operation is generally performed on the girl before marriage by another woman who causes the patient to lie on the ground with her head in a depression made for the purpose. She places a stick against one of the teeth and generally one hard blow on the end of the stick with a stone is sufficient to remove the tooth and produce the requisite cosmetic effect. They think it adds to their beauty and any one who has seen them will freely admit there is need to be desired in that line, but they also believe that it causes what they eat and drink to taste better.

Australian business methods do not all commend themselves to aliens. All retail places open at 9 in the morning and close at 5 in the afternoon.

A Woman's Back

Has many aches and pains caused by weakness and falling, or other displacement, of the pelvic organs. Other symptoms of female weakness are frequent headache, dizziness, imaginary specks or dark spots floating before the eyes, gnawing sensation in stomach, dragging or bearing down in lower abdominal or pelvic region, disagreeable drains from pelvic organs, faint spells with general weakness.

If any considerable number of the above symptoms are present there is no remedy that will give quicker relief or a more permanent cure than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has a record of over forty years of cures. It is the most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening purgative known to medical science. It is made of the glyceric extracts of native medicinal roots found in our forests and contains not a drop of alcohol or harmful, or habit-forming drugs. Its ingredients are all printed on the bottle wrapper and attested under oath as correct.

Every ingredient entering into "Favorite Prescription" has the written endorsement of the most eminent medical writers of all the several schools of practice—more valuable than any amount of non-professional testimonials—though the latter are not lacking, having been contributed voluntarily by grateful patients in numbers to exceed the endorsements given to any other medicine extant for the cure of woman's ills.

You cannot afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for this well proven remedy of known composition, even though the dealer may make a little more profit thereby. Your interest in regaining health is paramount to any selfish interest of his and it is an insult to your intelligence for him to try to palm off upon you a substitute. You know what you want and it is his business to supply the article called for.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original "Little Liver Pills" first put up by old Dr. Pierce over forty years ago, much imitated but never equaled. Little sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

Nelson's Fighting Men.

Of the wooden walls of England, the great sailing ships in which Admiral Nelson won his victories, and of the men who worked them, a critic writes: "Though beautiful to behold and terrible to fight with, these old men-of-war were more often than not abodes of tyranny and wretchedness. The violence of the press gangs, which seized men of all ages and occupations, was but a prelude to the oppression that followed. Decent men were herded indiscriminately with ruffians, the rights of free-born Englishmen were rudely snatched from them—for them, therefore, there was no law save the will of the captain and the dread articles of war. Shoregoing leave was nonexistent, the food was atrocious and scanty, punishments were barbarous, and the only thing served out with any liberality was rum, on which the men got drunk—and then were flogged for that offense at the gratings next morning."

"In Nelson's time the seamen had few pleasures save the prospect of a hot fight and his daily pint of rum. But to these must be added the valiant satisfaction he took in his clothes. When rigged out in his best he frequently wore rings in his ears and silver buckles on his low shoes; his short blue jacket would be decorated with gold buttons and colored ribbons sewn down the seams to give an additional gayety; his waistcoat might be red or canary yellow and a black silk handkerchief would be knotted loosely round his throat. As the finishing touch his hair would be hanging in a cue down his back. The broad collars were first worn as a protection against the grease and pomatum used in dressing the pig-tail."

"But all these fripperies were discarded when the guns were cast loose from their lashings and the linestocks were lighted. It was the custom of the men when going into action to strip to the waist. They took their black silk handkerchiefs and bound them very tightly round their heads over their ears, so that the roar of the guns might not deafen them for life. It was remarked that men going into action always wore a sullen frown, however merry they were in their talk."

"Methods followed in that day were curiously primitive and tollsome, but the results were undoubtedly satisfactory, save to the nameless and numberless sailors who met grim death on the black and blood-stained decks or in the dark horror of the cockpit. That those hardy and careless men often faced death or disablement with a jest or a cheer only renders their unconscious heroism the more impressive."

Faithful Arabian Horses.

Arabian horses show remarkable courage in battle. It is said that, when a horse of this breed finds himself wounded, and knows instinctively he will not be able to carry his rider much longer, he quickly retires, bearing his master to a place of safety while he has yet sufficient strength. But if, on the other hand, the rider is wounded and falls to the ground, the faithful animal remains beside him, unmindful of danger, neighing until assistance is brought.

Foot in It Again.

Mr. Brakes—Who is that sour-looking dame over there?

Gubbins—Sir, she has the misfortune to be my wife.

Mr. Brakes—Oh—ah—er—indeed, sir, the misfortune is—er—all yours, I'm sure.—Cleveland Leader.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administrators, executors, and guardians' accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Wills of Columbia County, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, Pa., on Monday, December 2nd, A. D., 1907, at 2 p. m. of said day.

No. 1. First and final account of Levi H. Miller and J. W. Miller, Administrators of the estate of Adam Miller, deceased, late of Millin township.

No. 2. First and final account of N. B. Allegier and J. K. Allegier, Executors of the estate of John V. Allegier, deceased, late of Fishingcreek township.

No. 3. First and final account of Abner A. Evans, Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a. of the estate of Delilah Cramer, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 4. First and final account of Abner A. Evans, guardian of the person and estate of Clinton Cramer, minor child of Delilah Cramer.

No. 5. First and final account of Abner A. Evans, guardian of the person and estate of Bessie Cramer, minor child of Delilah Cramer, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 6. First and final account of Jere B. Nuss, Executor of the estate of Sallie Nuss Fisher, deceased, late of Beaver township.

No. 7. First and final account of Warren A. Kupp, Administrator of the estate of John Elliot, deceased, late of Fishingcreek township.

No. 8. First and final account of J. W. Bruner, Executor of the estate of Sarah E. Eckman, deceased, late of Millville, Pa.

No. 9. First and final account of W. H. Stahl, Administrator of the estate of Anna Fritz, deceased, late of Scott township.

No. 10. First and final account of David A. Shultz, Administrator of the estate of David Maust, late of Madison township, deceased.

No. 11. First and final account of C. B. Guntion, Administrator of the estate of Thomas W. Guntion, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 12. Second and final account of C. F. Deibert, Administrator of the estate of S. F. Deibert, deceased, late of Catawissa, Pa.

No. 13. Second and final account of Silas Yorks and George Yorks, Executors of the estate of Asa Yorks, deceased, late of Sugarloaf township.

No. 14. First and final account of H. Reber Meers, Administrator of the estate of Sarah E. Appleman, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 15. First and final account of Gertrude Girtion, Administratrix of the estate of J. A. Girtion, deceased, late of Madison township.

No. 16. Second and final account of Wm. C. Johnston, Guardian of Margaret V. Heller (now Simons), minor child of Blanch Heller of Millville, Pa.

No. 17. First and final account of Amanda Frit, Administrator of the estate of Jacob H. Fritz, deceased, late of Sugarloaf township.

No. 18. First and final account of James Quick, Guardian of Charles G. McBride, minor child of Hugh D. McBride, deceased, late of Hemlock township.

No. 19. Second and final account of John M. Buckalew, Guardian of Alvernon M., Lizzie C., Mary E., and Oscar and Richard M., minor children of James E. Jones, deceased, late of Columbia county.

No. 20. First and final account of A. J. Crouse, Administrator of the estate of Hiram Crouse, deceased, late of Mt. Pleasant township.

No. 21. First and final account of William J. Correll, G. Winner Correll and C. C. Peacock, Executors of the estate of George W. Correll, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

F. W. MILLER, Register.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 6th, 1907.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and will be presented to the said Court on the First Monday of December A. D., 1907 and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute.

1. First and final account of C. O. Maust, committee of the estate of Elizabeth Zeiselt, a weak minded person of Madison Township.

2. Fourth account of Nelson B. Stackhouse, committee of McDowell Stackhouse, a lunatic of Briar creek Township.

3. First account of John M. Buckalew, committee of Oscar Jones, a lunatic of Fishingcreek Township.

4. First account of P. W. Miller, guardian of Samuel Klase, a weak minded person of Locust Township.

C. M. TERWILLIGER, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 5th, 1907.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that the following widows' appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia County on Monday, December 2nd, A. D., 1907, by the Clerk of said Court, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed to same within four days they will be confirmed finally.

Estate of Charles H. Gardner, late of Berwick Borough, deceased, personality \$233.01.

Estate of W. J. Martin, late of Catawissa Borough, deceased, personality \$300.00.

C. M. TERWILLIGER, Clerk O. C.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of A. D. Minocks, late of the Borough of Centralia, said County, deceased, will sit at his office, in the Town of Bloomsburg, on Friday, November 22nd, 1907, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, at which time any person having a claim against said estate, may appear and present the same, or be forever barred from coming in upon said fund.

FRED IKELER, Auditor.

SPECTACULAR MOURNING.

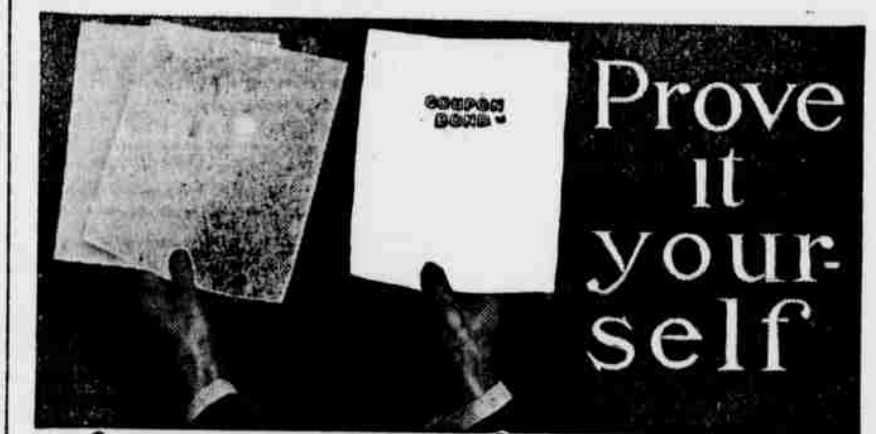
"Spectacular mourning," says Dr. Max Feidner, in a Berlin paper, "is an American weakness. The big black bordered mourning advertisements in which we indulge are not to be seen here, but cards with deep black borders, printed or engraved, according to the bank account of the bereaved family, are sent to the friends who leave cards or send messages of condolence. Much display is made in this way. Black clothes are bought after a death in the family, even by the poorest people, and this makes a death a double blow. Some people have the courage to wear the clothes which they have and to avoid high colors for a while, but the great majority are afraid that their neighbors will think them disrespectful, and good clothes are sold, given away or dyed. Much of this spectacular mourning is idle show and heartless, and it is nothing unusual to see women who would think it a sin against the dead to wear anything but black, indulge in all kinds of pleasures. A woman versed in the mourning usages of this country told me that there are three distinct degrees in mourning dress. The initiated can tell if the woman is 'broken hearted and inconsolable,' 'sadly afflicted' or simply 'in mourning.' While the American may make more display in the way of mourning garments, I have seen no black bordered business cards like we see so often in Europe."

"In God We Trust" Not on New Coins

For the first time in 3 years the inscription, "In God We Trust," has been omitted from a United States coin of a denomination higher than the silver quarter-dollar. The new \$10 gold piece which were put in circulation a few days ago do not bear the familiar words, and this omission has caused considerable adverse comment.

The new half-eagles, of which over \$1,000,000 have been minted, were designed by the late Augustus St. Gaudens and were almost the last work upon which the noted sculptor was engaged shortly before his death. Their issue was delayed because the die, as originally made, was too deep, preventing the coins from stacking readily. This was remedied by employees of the Philadelphia Mint.

The Proof is in the Comparison.



Particular people whose pride of name and pride in product goes into their stationery have preferred Coupon Bond irrespective of price for over fifteen years.

Not the cheapening hurry of today but the old slow careful methods that make for fineness and permanence are still used in making COUPON BOND. Its beautiful color and texture, its remarkable toughness and erasing qualities make it not only a distinctive paper—but the de luxe and incomparable paper for all business correspondence. Write your letters so that they will compel a reading—write them on

COUPON BOND

to strengthen their appeal and to reflect the high standing of your house. COUPON BOND costs no more than other good bond papers—but no other bond paper will serve you as well.

American Writing Paper Co.,

Largest Manufacturers of the Commercial Paper in the World. 29 Mills. Holyoke, Mass.

COUPON BOND

is handled by the

Columbian Printing House Bloomsburg

Where Samples can be seen.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LUIGI RATTI, LATE OF THE PROVINCE OF COMO, ITALY.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Luigi Ratti, late of the Province of Como, Italy, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

EMANUEL GERLI, Administrator.

ROUNDS & SCHURMAN, New York City.

96 Broadway, N. Y.

JOHN G. HARMAN, 238 Center St., Bloomsburg, Pa.

Attorneys.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Electric Light and Power Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Monday, November 18th, 1907 at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

GRANT PELTON, Secretary.

10-31-3t.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the United Gas and Electric Company of Bloomsburg, will be held at the office of the Company in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Monday, November 18th, 1907 at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

A. W. DUY, Secretary.

10-31-3t.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of stockholders of the Bloomsburg Gas Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Monday, November 18th, 1907 at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

GRANT PELTON, Secretary.

10-31-3t.

DIVORCE NOTICE.

To Peter Barneo, late of the Borough of Berwick, Columbia County, Whereas Addie Barneo, your wife has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, of December Term, 1906, praying a divorce against you. Now you are hereby notified and required to appear in said Court on or before Monday the second day of December, A. D., 1907, to answer the complaints of the said Addie Barneo, and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

CHARLES B. ENT, Sheriff.

11-7-4t.

Professional Cards.

H. A. McKILLIP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Columbian Building 2nd Floor, Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. N. YOST, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ent Building, Court House Square, Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH. R. JOHN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Hartman Building, Market Square, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office Over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Wirt's Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. RHAWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts. CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office with Grant Herring, Bloomsburg, Pa. Orangeville Wednesday each week

A. L. FRITZ, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg. Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office in Townsend's Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. U. FUNK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ent's Building, Court House Square, Bloomsburg, Pa.

SADE T. VANNATTA, (Successor to C. F. Krapp) GENERAL INSURANCE, Office 238 Iron St., Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct. 31, 1907. 11*

M. F. LUZ & SON, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS, N. W. Corner Main and Centre Sts. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Represent Seventeen as good Companies there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their office.

DR. W. H. HOUSE, SURGEON DENTIST, Office Barton's Building, Main below Mar Bloomsburg, Pa.

All styles of work done in a superior manner. All work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge who artificial teeth are inserted. Open all hours during the day

DR. M. J. HES, DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, Crown and bridge work a specialty, Corner Main and Centre streets, Bloomsburg, Pa. Columbia & Telephone connection

J. J. BROWN, M. D., THE EYE A SPECIALTY. Eyes tested and fitted with glasses. No Sunday work. 311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa. Hours 10 to 8 Telephone

J. S. JOHN M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and residence, 410 Main St BLOOMSBURG, PA 7-30-1v

EDWARD. FLYNN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CENTRALIA, PA. Office Liddell building, Locust Avenue

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office 1—Ent building, 11-16-99

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Wells' building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Large and convenient sample rooms, ba rooms hot and cold water and all modern conveniences.

CITY HOTEL, W. A. Hartzel, Prop., No. 121 West Main Street Large and convenient sample rooms, rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wines and liquors. First-class livery attached.

MONTEUR TELEPHONE, BELL TELEPH. EYES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED. H. BIERMAN, M. D. HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURG. OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., 5:20 to 8 p. m. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. WATSON McKELVY, Fire Insurance Agent. Represents twelve of the strongest companies in the world, among which are

Franklin of Phila. Penna., Phila. Queen, of N. Y., Westchester, N. Y., North America, Phila.

Office: Clark Building, 2nd Floor.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1907

TEACHERS' \$250,000 LIFT PROVIDED FOR.

District Must First Pay the Raise, and Wait to Be Reimbursed Next June.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer says that not so much money will be required as had been thought to carry out the amended Snyder Minimum Salary act passed by the recent Legislature. It will add a little more than \$850,000 a year in the aggregate to the salaries of the school teachers of Pennsylvania.

This excess over the salaries paid to the teachers last year will be taken out of the increase in the school appropriation from \$5,500,000 to \$7,500,000 by the recent Legislature. The districts are, however, required to pay their teachers the increased salaries and wait until next June to be reimbursed by the State.

The Legislature set apart out of the increased appropriation \$275,000 for the support of township high schools for the two years beginning the first Monday of June next, and added \$75,000 to the amount heretofore appropriated for two years in aid of these schools. The Legislature also took out of the increased appropriation \$230,000 to pay the salaries of the County Superintendents of Schools.

These several amounts, when deducted from the total increased appropriation, will still leave more than \$800,000 additional to be distributed among the 2500 school districts annually in the usual way, to be used for the purposes for which the \$5,500,000 heretofore appropriated has been used.

This will give every school district in Pennsylvania a larger appropriation the next two years than this year, provided they all comply with the school laws and do not suffer a decrease of population.

The Snyder act increases the minimum salary of school teachers from \$35 a month to \$40 and \$50, according to their qualifications and term of service, and directly affects between 3500 and 4000 teachers.

1907 a Red Letter Year.

Right to Vote Won by Women in Four Countries.

Women all over the world are beginning to look upon 1907 as a red letter year for their sex. Their first notable step ahead this year was the granting of Parliamentary suffrage to the women of Norway. Then Swedish women were made eligible to municipal office. Next came the granting to the women of Denmark of the right to vote for and serve as members of Boards of public charities, and now the British Parliament has just passed the bill making women eligible as town and country councillors and aldermen.

In 1888, when the country councils were instituted in England, it was thought that women were eligible, and three—Lady Margaret Sandhurst, Miss Jane Cobden and Miss Cons—were elected by the voters of London. Beresford Hope, who had been defeated by Lady Sandhurst, contested the election on the ground that women were not eligible. The litigation was prolonged. Meanwhile the women were permitted to serve. One of the duties assigned Lady Sandhurst was the supervision of 23 infant asylums. When Mr. Hope finally succeeded in ousting her one of the leading London dailies sarcastically remarked:

"It is to be hoped that the gentleman will find himself equal to mothering all those babies."

Educational Association.

The third regular meeting of this association will be held Saturday, Nov. 16. Supt. M. J. Lloyd of Taylor, has promised to be present to give two addresses, his subjects to be announced. It is urged that those teachers who have not formed the habit of attending these meetings try to arrange their plans to do so, especially those who are within easy access. There is nothing compulsory about this, however; it is a matter which should concern teachers more than any one else.

These meetings are very helpful, and the interest is increasing.

JERSEYS

Combination and Golden Lad

FOR SALE—2 Cows, 3 Heifers and 12 Bulls.

S. E. NIVEN, Landenberg, Pa.
5-23-13*

Catarrh

Invites Consumption

It weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and breaks down the general health.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice.

Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Radically and permanently cures.

In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsatabs, 100 doses \$1.

Caramels and the Pure Food Law.

Confectioners are up against it. Dr. H. W. Wiley, Government chemist, and his pure food board, have frowned upon the false and misleading labeling of caramels. They will have none of it. The full weight of their displeasure and the strong arm of the law will fall upon the makers of such sweetmeats who label them falsely, who state that they contain ingredients they do not contain, or who fail to mark them "imitation" when there is an imitation of advertised ingredients.

The blow falls at a peculiarly unpropitious time. The Christmas holidays are almost upon the confectioners. They are preparing for the usual rush at this season. All have laid in their stock of raw materials and the labels have been printed. There is little time to get new labels and less time to experiment to produce caramels according to the recipe of the Pure Food Board.

The difficulty has arisen because the board was called upon to answer the following inquiries proposed by manufacturers:

1. Milk Caramel.—This piece contains no milk, but is composed principally of sugar and glucose and we would like to know if milk were added to this formula whether we could still continue to call it "milk caramel?"

2. Peaches and Cream Caramel.—This piece is made up principally of sugar and glucose and milk and flavored with peach flavor. As there are fifty pounds of milk to a batch of 116 pounds will this be considered as one of the principal ingredients?

3. Whipped Cream Caramel.—This piece does not contain any cream or milk, but is made up principally of sugar and glucose. The batch is, however, whipped, and if we should add milk to it, would it be misbranding to continue to call it "whipped cream caramel?"

The whole business is wrong, say Dr. Wiley and his associates, and it must stop. In each instance the caramels have been misnamed. They must be rechristened. They will probably taste as sweet by some other name, and in time the people will get to know them by the new name, but the confusion in the beginning is unavoidable. It is an evil to be patiently borne that a great abuse may be corrected.

The food and drug law provides that any article of food is misbranded if it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article; if it be labeled so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser; if the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substance contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular.

Card of Thanks.

I thank the good people of Columbia county for their support in my candidacy for the office of Associate Judge. Certain conditions of things brought only a small majority, but for the future it may be for the better for the party. I may state here and now that it has been the rule of my official life to do unto others as I should have them do unto me, and I now pledge myself that it is my full intention to perform the duties of my office with fidelity and for the best interests of all and especially that which tends to the good morals of the community, and to the best interests of the taxpayers.

Most respectfully,

WM. KRICKBAUM.

60 Years Old

and generally played out, when I commenced to use Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy," writes S. I. Young, of Hiram, Ohio. "For years I have suffered with inflammation and constant pain in the bladder and kidneys, and have gradually grown worse and expected at any time that passing urine by nature's effort would cease. Besides I have had rheumatic pain in every muscle and joint, and have suffered intensely, but I must say I have not in five years felt as well as I do now. Have improved daily since I began the use of

Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY

About a week ago I gave a man afflicted with bladder trouble, some Favorite Remedy, and to-day he said: "That is a great medicine; I am better already," and he drove eight miles to get a bottle of it."

You may have a free sample bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the great Kidney, Liver and Blood medicine, and a booklet containing valuable medical advice by simply writing to the Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y. Mention this paper. Large bottles \$1.00. All druggists.

Why Men Desert from the Army.

(An Enlisted Man in Leslie's Weekly.)

A certain troop of cavalry had about twenty desertions in one year. The writer took pains—knowing the men personally—to inquire as to the reason of the desertions. Most of the men left because they hated and despised the first sergeant, claiming that they did not come into the service to be ruled over by any man who was not, and never could be, their superior in intellect and education.

At the commencement of the Spanish-American War, when the army was increased to war strength, intelligent non-commissioned officers received promotions to various vacancies with greater pay. What was the result? The old soldiers who could hardly write their own names were promoted to the vacancies caused by the increase. In a great many cases where good sense and intelligent discipline once ruled, arrogance, ignorance, and pretense now hold full sway. Organization commanders depend on the old-soldier first sergeants, and these latter take advantage of that trust, with the idea that it was their general superiority which caused their promotion. What was and always will be the result? Desertions. What does the new recruit expect from those in authority when he joins his troop or company? He expects to find that those in authority are the most intelligent. What is the most natural result when he finds ignorance and pretense where he should find intelligence? He is disappointed. No man can respect ignorance. Ignorant authority is despised and gradually hated, and hated to such an extent that men under such authority will commit themselves in a short time and get into serious trouble, ending with desertion.

Purchased Hotel.

J. G. Scouten, Esq., of Dushore, has purchased the property known as Proctor Inn, of Jamison City. This famous hotel is located but a few rods from the Columbia-Sullivan line in the former county and was erected a few years since by a syndicate of capitalists of Bloomsburg, at a cost of about \$17,000. The building of modern design, 100 feet long, four stories high with an annex of 60 feet in length, supplied with pure spring water throughout, is healthfully and beautifully located up on a hillside overlooking the town. John H. Yonkin of Dushore, favorably known as a hotel keeper, will hereafter conduct the same under the name of the "New Commonwealth" and under his guidance it promises to become one of the most popular resorts in this section of the state.—Dushore Herald.

NOTICE.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company for the election of a President, Board of Directors and Treasurer and the transaction of the general business of the company, will be held on Monday Nov. 25th, 1907, at the office of the company in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa. at two o'clock in the afternoon.

N. U. FUNK, Secretary.

11-14-21.

DEER SEASON.

Tomorrow, November 15th, will mark the opening of the deer season. The stringent law passed by the last Legislature, makes it unlawful to shoot a doe. The deer must be a buck with horns before the hunter can take the risk of firing at it. And then he is privileged to shoot it only with a rifle, as shotguns are also barred. This places such an embargo on the hunter that it practically gives him no chance of bagging any game and keep within the limits of the law. As to the game itself woodsmen and others riding in the deer territory say deer are very plentiful.

COMMERCIAL LAW

By UTLEY E. CRANE,

the well-known Philadelphia attorney. An instructive and invaluable treatment of this subject in its various branches.

Picturesque Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania's beautiful scenery described with illustrations.

Music Without a Teacher.

Learn to play the piano in 12 lessons, one lesson to be published each Sunday.

These remarkable and valuable features will all appear in the SUNDAY RECORD, in addition to the general news and other special features.

Order from your newsdealer in advance.

THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD,
917 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. 11-31-21

MAKING A NEWSPAPER

Moving Pictures Show Every Step in Production of "The Record."

There has been a general curiosity on the part of the public to know how a modern newspaper is made and to satisfy all, the whole story was recently told at Keith's Philadelphia Theatre, in a remarkable series of life-size motion pictures called "The Making of a Modern Newspaper." "The Philadelphia Record" was selected as the model by S. Lubin, who made the series of very realistic pictures.

The series opens with a scene representing a newspaper office over a hundred years ago. This is to give artistic and historical contrast to the great mechanical advance in journalism since that time. It shows the outside of an old Philadelphia printing shop, and the next glimpse is of the inside of the same printery. A journeyman is laboriously pulling impressions with a blaw, or Washington hand press, while his apprentice is busy among the type, both being dressed in the costume of the period. Next appears Ben Franklin himself. He walks to the window, looks critically at the sheet, and again returns to his office, in a short time putting on his hat and walking out.

The next picture leaps across a century and gives a fine panoramic view of the home of "The Philadelphia Record." In a flash is seen "The Record's" famous Electric Baseball Score Board, with the great crowd watching the progress of an exciting game between the Detroit and the Athletics.

The next picture shows the business offices of "The Philadelphia Record," with the office force and the ordinary routine of business going on. From that point the real tour of "The Philadelphia Record" establishment begins.

The managing editor is shown in consultation with various members of his staff, and all so true to life that the effect is as if they were transacting their business in real flesh and blood before the audience. Next comes the city editor, with his corps of reporters, each one attending to his or her own business, according to the exigencies of the moment. This scene is succeeded by the department of the advertising manager, which shows an array of solicitors receiving their various assignments.

Receiving want and other advertisements by telephone is an interesting sight that follows next. This is a feature of advertising that in recent times has grown to great proportions. Something akin, but broader in its scope, is the succeeding view of the telegraph room, where a skilled corps of operators is busy receiving news from every point of the compass. The messages are directly taken on typewriters, and so realistic is the picture that the spectators can almost fancy they hear the click and rattle of the instruments and the machines.

Next comes a prominent feature of the making of a modern newspaper—"Drawing of the Daily Cartoon." The spectators see the artist actually at work and are at once impressed with the deftness of his pen and the modesty of his studio. The next step is into the Mechanical Department, the visitor is treated to a close range view of "Setting Up Advertisements" by hand, succeeded by a tour through the linotyping room, where "The Philadelphia Record's" big batteries of linotype machines are shown in active operation. These almost human pieces of mechanism were never exhibited to better advantage. The stereotyping room comes next, with every operation shown in detail, including a complete demonstration of MacConnell's new Eclipse automatic finishing and cooling machine, which in one simple operation does the work of the four machines hitherto deemed necessary for shaving, trimming, cooling and accurately finishing the semi-cylindrical stereotype plates.

The next natural step is a visit to "The Philadelphia Record" press room, and the exhibition is such a fine one that even the duldest admirer is impressed with the series of views so faithfully portrayed on the screen. The great presses are shown to the fullest advantage from every end and angle, and at every stage of the journey, from the placing of the blank rolls on the spindles to the finished newspapers that may be seen rushing out of the mouths of the presses by the tens of thousands per hour.

One of the busiest departments is the delivery, mailing and shipping room. There the papers are automatically conveyed from the press room by an endless elevator and several hustling groups of men are kept on the jump putting up bundles, wrapping parcels and getting ready for the mail bags in individual copies for out of town subscribers. Next is shown "Making the Trains," where the wagon delivery service every morning makes good the boast that "The Philadelphia Record" is always on time.

The final picture shows "The Philadelphia Record" at the breakfast table," and makes a fitting climax to the wonderful series. A typical American family is seen at home. The father, seated beside his wife, is showing "The Record" just received.

"The Toymakers."

When Charles Felton Pidgin wrote "Quincy Adams Sawyer" the whole country laughed over this quaint and pathetic picture of rural life in New England. He has given the country another chance and we are all grateful, for Mr. Pidgin has not only clever wit but the greatest originality and puts it all to great use in "The Toymakers."

He wrote the book and then the play and everybody is reading the novel and longing to hear the new opera, for it has great possibilities. "The Jollities" make the most of the situations with their excellent company of good singers, dancers and comedians. "The Toymakers" contains no tragedy, but is one continuous round of laughter for two hours and a half, and it all leaves a clean, healthy taste behind which says much for its high order of refinement.

Messrs. Blake and Bennett wrote the music for the twenty-six clever songs and they are full of melody with a swing and "go" that carries the audience with them.

The great comic opera of "The Toymakers" will be seen at the Opera House on Thursday, Nov. 21st for one night only. The company of "The Jollities" are said by the press to be clever singers, dancers and comedians, and give a clean, refined presentation of a high order.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*

FURS

Reliable kinds sold here and we tell you just what you are buying. We stand back of our Furs. Bigger variety than ever.

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

WHY WE LAUGH.

"A Little Nonsense Now and Then,
Is Relished by the Wisest Men."

Judge's Quarterly, \$1.00 a year
Judge's Library, \$1.00 a year
Sis Hopkins' Mon., \$1.00 a year

On receipt of Twenty Cents, we will enter your name for three months' trial subscription for either of these bright, witty, and humorous journals, or for One Dollar will add Leslie's Weekly or Judge for the same period of time. Address

Judge Company

225 Fourth Avenue

New York

3-21

WE ARE SHOWING

NEW FALL SHOES

For Women.

These cool nights and fresh breezes remind us that it's time to lay the oxfords away and get into shoes once more. We have many new lasts and attractive features in the John Kelly

FALL LINE FOR WOMEN

\$3, \$3.50 and \$4

Make your selection before sizes are broken.

W. H. MOORE,

Corner Main and Iron Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,

HENRY F. MILLER,

BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER &

CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES

Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office. tf